THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII.—No. 37. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

EUROPE.

LATEST STEAMER NEWS.

The Cunard mail steamship Australasian, Captain Cook, which left Liverpool at noon on the 26th, and Queenstown on the 27th January, arrived at New York yesterday morning.

Paris was alarmed, on the night of the 25th of January, by a report that the King of Italy had been assassinated. The Emperor Napoleon sent to the Prefecture ball, which was going on at the time, a special message contradicting the report.

Mr. Gladstone was in Paris, *en route* to London from Italy, and the Political Economy Society of France seized the occasion to tender him a banquet. It was to take place on the 26th of January.

The Prussian royal patent incorporating Schleswig-Holstein with the Prussian monarchy was promulgated on the 24th of January at the Castle of Kiel. The patent promises the population equal rights with the other inhabitants of Prussia; the preservation of all unobjectionable institutions peculiar to the country, and the non-removal of the present officials from their posts except for cause. The proclamation which accompanies the patent pays a tribute to the proved constancy of the Schleswig-Holsteiners, and declares that every effort will be made to promote the prosperity of the country.

The *Opinion Nationale* of Paris, which had hitherto refrained in a somewhat marked manner from expressing its views relative to the late changes in the Constitution, published on January 26 a long article, signed by M. Guerault, commenting on the vigorous measures of reform proposed. The series of observations in question present this peculiarity, that while all the early portions seem rather hostile to the modifications proposed, and still more to the manner in which they have been produced, the latter part expatiates without reserve in praise of the Emperor, for both his acts and his intentions.

The Emperor Napoleon's reform letter suggests the following reflections to the Turin *Gazette*:—"The constitutional reforms in France appear of a nature to satisfy the most exacting, and to answer to the desires of the most ardent liberals of that nation. It may be said that the Constitution of the empire has made a great step towards the tranquil plains of the broadest liberty. As to us Italians, we ought to rejoice heartily at the sight of the edifice, erected and crowned by the one and genuine ally whom Italy has ever had, setting down on the solid foundations on which our own constitutional liberties repose. These are foundations which the reactions will always be powerless to shake."

We read in *La France* of January 26:—"A recent article in the *Florence Gazette*, republished by several Turin journals, asserted that French emissaries were busy in the neighborhood of Aosta, making a propaganda in favor of the French Government. The *Nazione* says it is in a position to declare in the most explicit manner that this statement is destitute of foundation."

Viscount Hood has transmitted for publication the following letter which he has received from the Emperor Napoleon:—

"PALACE OF THE TUILERIES, January 20, 1867. —Sir:—I learn with regret by your letter that the tombs of the English officers killed at the battle of Toulouse are in a dilapidated condition. Soldiers who fall in foreign country belong to that country, and it is the duty of all to honor their memory. I shall have the tombs repaired at my own expense. Receive, etc.

"NAPOLEON."

The London *Morning Post* of the 26th makes the announcement—alluded to in our cable report—that the long pending differences between Hungary and the Court of Vienna have been satisfactorily adjusted. A separate Hungarian Ministry has been conceded, and the nomination of its members is almost complete.

The London *Post* of the 25th of January, speaking of Napoleon's more recent policy, says:—"These preparations and this change of policy do not prove that France contemplates war, but they clearly demonstrate that, in the opinion of her ruler, the contingency of war is possible, if not probable, and that in such an event France must not be found in the same unprepared state in which she stood last year. In a word, Napoleon III does not believe that the treaty of Prague was final, nor that the present *statu quo* will long continue undisturbed; and he has resolved that if further changes are are to be effected, they shall not be made without the consent of France."

The Tribunal de Commerce of the Seine, France, has registered a decision in a case somewhat similar to that of Glover vs. Persigny, tried some years since in London in connection with Napoleon's subsidizing an English newspaper. It appears that in 1863, when all the French journals were attacking Russia with reference to the Polish question, M. Tchitcherine, a gentleman attached to the Russian embassy in Paris, took steps to subsidize the *Nation*, in order that it might put "correct views" of Russo-Polish affairs before the Parisian public. Since that time the *Nation* has come to grief, and the creditors of the paper have taken advantage of an agreement entered into by M. Tchitcherine to sue him for a portion of the debts of the establishment, which, it seems, his agreement bound him to sustain.

The Tribunal de Commerce has decided against the Russian employe, notwithstanding the privileges of an embassy, on the ground that he entered into partnership in a commercial speculation. It is still possible that his privilege may secure him from arrest; but it seems likely that the Russian Government will have to pay a considerable sum in excess of what they already have disbursed.

When the Australasian left England, all the overdue steamers had reached England except the Bosphorus from Philadelphia, and she was spoken on the 30th January, six hundred miles west of Queenstown, short of coal.

NAPOLEON'S CABINET.

Personal and Official Intrigues and Rivalries—How the Reform Decree was Planned and Operated—The Emperor "Puts His Foot Down," Disappoints Everybody, and is Master of the Situation—How M. Walewski Lost His Place, Etc.

Paris Correspondence London Times, January 23.

On the 11th of November, 1630, Marie de Medicis, seconded by Gaston d'Orleans, advised Louis XIII, who was then recovering from a long illness, to dismiss his Minister, Cardinal Richelieu. Marie de Medicis was the mother, Gaston d'Orleans the brother of the King. Louis could not resist the earnest entreaties of two such near relatives, and a promise to comply with their wishes was wrung from him. Richelieu heard from his spies about the royal household of the danger he was threatened with. Not a moment did he lose. He hastened to Versailles, where the King then was, demanded an audience and obtained it, and in half an hour not only regained the confidence of his master, but obtained from him a promise that his adversaries should be placed at his mercy. To their utter astonishment, the royal ordinance which was to have disgraced the Cardinal only made him more powerful than before, and he revenged himself upon them with excessive rigor. From that day to this, the 11th of November, 1630, is known in history as "*La Journee des Dupes*."

The incidents of the past week have vividly recalled to the memory of the public that historic fact; and they now designate the Saturday when the Emperor "invited" his ministers to resign as the "*Journee des Dupes*." They call it so because every one of the parties concerned expected a result different from what it has been.

For a long time past it appears that M. Walewski, President of the legislative body, has made up his mind that certain friends of his own might be advantageously substituted in the Departments of State and Finance, for M. Rouher, who was and is at the head of the one, and M. Fould at the head of the other.

M. Walewski's ideal of a finance minister is M. Magne, who probably agrees with him; and from M. Magne M. Fould took over that department in the condition we all remember, and made the changes in it which we all know. M. Walewski's ideal of a ministerial orator, and minister without *portfeuille*, is M. Emile Ollivier—certainly a man of fair ability and of liberal tendencies; but far above all, M. Walewski's ideal of a Minister of State is M. Walewski himself. All the influence which he possessed, and it is not inconsiderable, is said to have been brought to bear, directly and indirectly, in effecting this combination, on the success of which, by the aid of another high personage, he counted with certainty. M. Lavalette also was to make room for some other person in the Home Department whose oratorical gifts were more potential than his.

In the meantime the Emperor was maturing, in silence and secresy, his plan of reform—not quite the same as that which has been published, though very nearly so. The Cabinet Council that was to meet on Wednesday was postponed, in consequence of the Court ball, to Thursday, and on that day, before any other business was entered upon, he quietly drew from his pocket a sheet of paper, read to his Ministers the draft of his project, informed them that, as he had definitively made up his mind upon it, he would not then trouble them for any observations, and requested them to proceed forthwith to the ordinary business of the day. The Ministers received the gracious communication with respect; not without surprise, but they said nothing.

On Saturday the Council of Ministers met again, and the Emperor having settled in his own mind what to do with them, they were allowed to have their say. The Empress was present and took part in the conference. There can be no indelicacy in alluding to this illustrious lady, who is, to all intents and purposes, a political personage. Her Majesty has over and over again presided at Cabinet Councils, she almost always takes a share in the proceedings, and sometimes signs decrees and ordinances. In the present instance, it is related that her Majesty was pleased to express herself not over satisfied with the concessions granted by the Emperor, as they gave rather too much latitude to the opposition, and too much disarmed authority.

M. Chasseloup-Laubat (Marine) inclined to more liberal views, and, perhaps, took some exceptions to the project. There is some uncertainty as to how Marshal Randon expressed himself on the particular subject, though there were none as to what he thought of the project for the organization of the army. M. Lavalette, strange to say, took rather a liberal view, though he might not completely disapprove the plan. M. Fould did not conceal his opinion that it could hardly be looked upon as serious, would cordially support any well-considered serious measure that would enlarge the circle of public liberty, and at the same time maintain the proper authority of the Executive; but he did not think that the one in question had that character.

After hearing with his wonted serenity and patience all the Ministers had to say, his Majesty was pleased to notify his Ministers that he had made up his mind, and he invited them to resign *en masse*. The "invitation" was at once accepted. It was considered as a mere formality, though perhaps a superfluous one, as they all expected to be reinstated in their posts. How far their expectations have been realized you already know. Those who had planned a new combination are, it appears, more disappointed than any one. M. Walewski is, alas, not the Minister of State; M. Rouher keeps his place; M. Magne is not Finance Minister; M. Ollivier is not Minister of anything and is not the Government organ in the Chamber.

M. Lavalette is still head of the Home Office, though, with a modesty for which few gave him credit, he admitted he was not a great orator, and he feared his inability to defend, as they should be defended, the acts and policy of the Government. He was told, however, on very high authority, that he was one of the best speakers in Council; and if he made one effort to get rid of the natural timidity which is his great charm, he would positively shine in debate. Thus the ministers, who resigned as a matter of form, but were not called back, must resign themselves to remain out. M. Chasseloup-Laubat has since said that he by no means regrets the loss of office, as he is pretty well tired of it; and his colleague of the War Department protests he is quite of the same mind.

I have already alluded to the Emperor's letter to M. Fould. It is courteous, kind, and friendly, but is said to betray some embarrassment. M. Rouher's appointment to the Finances is thought to be only temporary, out of regard for the late Minister; and there may yet be a chance of M. Walewski *beau ideal* being called to the post before long. M. de Persigny heard about all this too late to change the Emperor's resolution, or at least to try to change it. He would prefer some other combination, and some other plan of reform. What that is I cannot say; but the probability is that any plan that brought him back to office and restored him to absolute sway over Prefects, Sub-Prefects, and *gardes champetres* would suit him.

From all this you may judge how far Saturday last deserves the designation of a *journee des dupes*. One of the retired Ministers remarked somewhat bitterly on Sunday that his colleagues who remained took care on leaving office to provide themselves with their *contre-marque*—the ticket given to persons who leave a theatre during the acts, and which enables them to return.

As for the benefits resulting from the decree of Sunday, public opinion is very nearly the same as I have in previous letters described it. It is a compound which may do much good or may do little, but there is one great fact which they who approve and they who disapprove seem to ignore, namely, that it is one supreme will that still directs the destinies of the nation.

The States had brought Congress into existence, and now Congress proposed to destroy the States. It proposed to abolish the original and elementary principle of its being. It was as if the creature turned round upon the creator, and attempted to destroy him. But suppose these States, with their lawfully appointed Governors and administrators, refused to obey this summons to depart out of life altogether? Suppose they said:—"We are within the scope of the Constitution; we are obeying the laws; the Government recognizes us by the infliction of taxes, and the appointment of public officers; and no Congress can decree our dissolution!"

Could the Government deny or repudiate this argument? If it came before the courts, and they substantiated it, what would remain to Congress but the exercise of force in order to carry out its views? Thus the country would be involved in another revolution; towards that all the proceedings of Congress in relation to the South were tending. The Executive Government were, at least, endeavoring to fulfil what was the supreme law of the land—the Constitution. There was a time when men considered the Constitution first when they framed laws. Now they occasionally mentioned it in an accidental manner.

Some one on looking around *discovered* the Constitution, with much the same sense of astonishment, apparently, that a man who was watching the stars might experience when he discovered a new planet. But the Constitution was on the side of the Executive; law was on its side, and reason and justice. The people would eventually perceive that it was interposing to preserve the very basis of this republican Government, although their attention might be diverted from it now. "There is," added the President, "no answer to this argument—no attempt is made to answer it, except by the use of arbitrary power. You feel sometimes as if you were following up a principle straight to its source, and had got a tight grip upon it; and it is exactly so in this case."

The Constitution, the President further said, had been solemnly received when the people went into the federation. No section of the people, or their representatives, could ignore or overthrow it, except arbitrarily. By-and-by, when the people heard the crash of the fabric which they had formerly prized so highly, when the sound of the falling timbers reached their ears, and they saw the dust and confusion, they would stop and look up to ascertain who it was that had been doing the work of destruction. That portion of the people which was now unheard would eventually demand by what right a Congress representing a part only of the States had assumed this responsibility. Formerly when a measure was introduced, the first question asked was, "Is it constitutional?" and the next, "Is it expedient?"

Now, Congress only asked, "Is it expedient?" But, in the judgment of the Executive, what was unconstitutional could not be expedient. The Constitution did, indeed, provide for its own enlargement or amendment, and it was competent for the people to change it according to the method prescribed. But now the majority of the people were voiceless on the question; they had no opportunity to make themselves heard. One duty of the Executive was undoubtedly to protect the rights of the minority, and hence Congress was aiming to pull down the Executive, and was even threatening the Supreme Court. It was opposed to the best interests of the people that this attempt should succeed, and the Executive still had confidence that the people would discern that truth for themselves.

The President presently referred to the alleged abuse which had been committed of the appointing power. He said that there was great misconception abroad as to the good which the Executive might do for itself, or the harm which it might do others, by the bestowal of offices. Suppose, for instance, that there was a post to be given away. There were sure to be twenty applicants for it; and when it was bestowed all that the President had done was to make one lukewarm friend and nineteen enemies. The friend was silenced, for after he received the appointment he had to make favor with the Senate in order to have it confirmed. The man was as likely as not to throw over the President altogether.

It was different when the Executive was in harmony with the Senate; then the candidate knew that he could secure a majority of that body, and he could venture to give his adhesion to the President. In point of fact, the Executive had not made more changes than were required by the public service—not so many as were ordinarily made. There was a great outcry because the men who were actually in power had filled all the offices with their friends and supporters, and they did not want to see them removed.

With regard to the threatened impeachment, the President said with a smile:—

"I had contradicted old world-wide ideas, derived from Magna Charta, and so downwards, respecting the right of the accused to be heard, and to be fairly tried, but these seem to be going out of date. Now, a committee sitting in secret, and hearing one side only, and that side the enemies of the accused, prejudge his case. It is a consistent part of the general system which we see being pursued."

Frequently during the conversation the President reiterated his belief that the people would eventually begin to look at all the questions now before them from the constitutional side. He seemed to be content to be judged by the fidelity and persistence with which he had adhered in his public policy to the Constitution, which his oath obliges him to defend. That oath might as well be rescinded if Congress and the country refused to recognize the Constitution as a law binding upon all alike. Certainly the President's opinions with regard to the Constitution are not singular, although few besides himself have the courage to openly proclaim them. There are numbers of lawyers who do not hesitate to admit privately, "the President is right; but what is to be gained by going against one's constituents?" Now and then, however, a public man is found who is not afraid to declare his convictions. Judge Black, for example, made a forcible speech in defense of the President and the Supreme Court. He said in the course of his remarks:—

"The judges, and all who think with them, are called traitors because they declare the Constitution to mean what it says, and because they will not violate it themselves or permit its violation by others when they can prevent it. If this conflict for and against the Constitution implies treason on either side, the guilt does not lie at our door. It is not the man who sustains, and loves, and believes in the laws of this country—it is not such a man that can be justly called a traitor. But if there be an American citizen anywhere who, with an oath upon his conscience to support the Constitution, would make war upon it, subvert it by brute force, and take away the defenses it affords to life, liberty, and property, leaving them to the mercy of mobs, murderers, kidnappers, military commissions, and bureaus of military justice, such a man is thoroughly a traitor."

Sentiments like these make a man unpopular, and therefore few venture to utter them.

The country ought not to be in any doubt as to the objects which the radicals have in view in impeaching the President. It cannot be alleged as a pretext that Mr. Johnson prevents necessary legislation. The majority of two-thirds is secured, and the veto can always be rendered inoperative. What is it, then, that the leaders of the party are seeking? To place one of their own number in the Presidential chair, so that the laws which they pass may be carried out at the point of the bayonet, if necessary.

This would inevitably force a revolution almost directly. The safeguard against it now is that the classes legislated against believe that the President can exercise some restraint upon their antagonists. They do not yet feel that they are delivered over altogether into their hands. This advantage to the country more than compensates for Mr. Johnson's mistakes, whatever they may have been. The radicals wish to revolutionize the Government, and to put a tool of their own into the White House.

Do they expect to accomplish all this quietly? They cannot pack the Supreme Court at this moment, for the appointment of the Judges rests exclusively with the President. But a more accommodating Executive could be induce to place more Judges on the bench, so that law might be interpreted according to radical principles. These are the plans of the radical party, and still the people are silent.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

His Views of "The Situation," as Stated to the Correspondent of the "London Times."

Washington (Jan. 10) Cor. London Times.

There is an advantage to the stranger which American politicians do not appreciate, of hearing both sides of a question, and in these days the only efficient means of getting at the President's views is from himself. It is some months since I last saw the President, and I was anxious to ascertain his opinions upon the state of the country and the events of the last few months. Mr. Johnson was good enough to give me an interview this afternoon at the White House, and he expressed to me the views which I shall, with his sanction, endeavor to repeat to you.

The President said that the light in which he regarded public affairs at the present moment was that a minority in the country was seeking to impose its views upon the majority. That minority knew the scale would be turned against them if the full number of the States were represented in Congress, and hence they were inflexible in their determination to keep them out. If once the people could be brought to understand that the fundamental principles of the Government were at stake, and not mere questions of party supremacy, there would be hope that justice would be done.

In the election last autumn false issues were dexterously introduced, and upon them the people pronounced judgment. They were told that if the Southern States were readmitted the national interest would be imperilled, and they did not stop to consider whether this was true or not. They forgot the weakness to which the South had been reduced, and never considered that it would still be unavoidable that it should obey the North, the stronger power—the power with available force at its back.

But, continued the President, it is impossible that the question should rest here. Little by little the Southern States had been brought back into a proper action with the machinery of government. The Government and the States had gradually approached each other, law and constituted authority resumed their away, and everything was completed except the admission of representatives from those States to Congress. But here Congress interposed, and it said, "You are not States at all, and you shall not be represented." From that moment it began to pull to pieces the main fabric of the Government; it began to wipe out the States from which alone it derived its existence.

—A pocket-book given by Marie Antoinette to the Marquise de Caumont, governess of the Count d'Artois' children, in 1781, was sold at auction in Paris for 9000f. It is understood that the Empress Eugenie is the purchaser.

THIRD EDITION

FROM EUROPE THIS P.M.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cables

Great Reform Demonstration Last Night in London.

No Outbreaks Occur.

The Latest Financial and Commercial News.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Prussia.

BERLIN, February 12.—The Conference of the South German States has adopted an army system similar to that of Prussia.

Italy.

FLORENCE, February 12.—The Cabinet Ministers of Italy have all resigned.

Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 12.—In the new Turkish Ministry about to be created, Ali Vizier Fuad will accept the Foreign Ministership.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Mammoth Reform Demonstrations of Yesterday and Last Night.

LONDON, February 12—Noon.—The grand reform demonstration yesterday and last night passed off enthusiastically but quietly.

From representations made to the Government, serious Fenian riots were feared at Chester, but the authorities were watchful, and no outbreak occurred.

LONDON, February 12—Noon.—Illinois Central, 81½; Erie Railroad, 39⅔; U. S. Five-twenties, 73 3-16.

At Paris Five-twenties are 82⅝, and at Frankfort 76⅜.

FROM NEW YORK THIS P. M.

A Great Fire on Broadway.

Society Library Building Destroyed

Loss Estimated at $1,500,000.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, February 12—Noon.—The building on Broadway, at the corner of Leonard street, occupied by J. B. Chittenden & Co., dry goods, took fire at 5·30 this morning, and now is burning with destructive fury. Chittenden & Co.'s loss is estimated at one million. There is a heavy insurance, but to what extent cannot be reported, as the books and papers are locked in the vault. The loss of Jaffray & Co. is $100,000; partially insured.

The building erected for the Society Library, valued at $350,000, is entirely destroyed.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, February 12.

Reconstruction in North Carolina.

The North Carolina Legislature, although it has considered the reconstruction compromise offered by the Southern Governors for three days, had not, up to to-night, reached any final result. The delay in North Carolina is looked upon as ominous in its influence over other States, as it was expected that she would not hesitate in leading the way in its adoption.

The Financial Situation.

The four per cent. loan certificates, payable on demand and made a legal tender for the purpose of bank reserves, will be authorized. The legal power to contract the volume of greenbacks, not to exceed four million dollars per month, will not be taken from the Secretary; but he will, in accordance with the expressed wishes of the House of Representatives in their late vote, announce his intention to suspend this policy until after the compound interest notes shall have been disposed of, and the money market shall have become very easy.

The Bankrupt Bill.

The friends of the Bankrupt bill have had a conference with the Senators who are friendly to the bill, and it has been agreed to try and put it upon its passage to-morrow. It is now thought the bill will pass.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 12. — Major-General Hancock arrived here yesterday from the East.

The *Republican's* Messilla, New Mexico, correspondent says that the Indians are very troublesome in that neighborhood, much stock having been stolen and several murders committed.

The *Republican's* St. Louis despatch says that advices from Upper Missouri state that Governor Foulke, of Dakotah, has been summoned to Washington on matters connected with the Santa Fe tribe of Sioux Indians and the Yungtons.

The citizens are very anxious for the removal of the Santa Fe tribe from their present location, it being very near the settlement.

Governor Foulke will take with him fifteen representatives from each of the tribes named.

—In 1865 there were sent from England to Western Australia 556 convicts, and the total number received up to the end of the year was 8716, of whom 2931 were still convicts. The ticket-of-leave holders in the colony were estimated at 1500.

Another Bonded Warehouse Robbed.

NEARLY EIGHTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH OF GOODS STOLEN—A SMALL PORTION OF THE PROPERTY FOUND IN A COOPERAGE—NO TRACE OF THE THIEVES.

Some time between last Saturday night and Monday morning the extensive United States bonded warehouse of Messrs. Miller & Conger, located at the corner of Water and Union streets, was visited by a gang of bold and expert burglars, who succeeded in robbing the place of a large quantity of silk and satin goods and jewelry.

It is supposed that the robbery was committed during Sunday night, as a clerk in the employ of the firm was in the store during the afternoon, and did not notice anything unusual about the place. The robbery was not discovered until the warehouse was opened for business yesterday morning.

From a subsequent examination of the premises, it appears that the burglars passed through an open lot connected with Brigg's cooperage immediately in the rear of the warehouse. Piled close against the fence which separates the yard from the warehouse is a stack of barrels some twenty feet high. This the burglars clambered over and then dropped down into the area in the rear of the store, where they worked for hours secure from observation or interruption.

This position gained, one of the doors, which is fastened with but a single bolt, was burst open by means of a "jimmy;" but here the burglars met a temporary check, as several hogsheads of sugar had been placed close against the door, so that they could not enter.

A similar door a little further on was then forced open, and the burglars, of whom it was supposed there were at least three, entered the warehouse. They ascended to the fifth floor, where they burst open twenty cases and sacks of goods, containing silks, satins, linens, poplins, cloths, etc. etc., and ransacked them thoroughly.

Selecting three cases of elegant goods, being a portion of a consignment to Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., the burglars emptied some fifteen or twenty bags of rice, strewing the contents about the floor. The bags were then filled with the costly goods taken from the cases, a valuable quantity of jewelry, which the thieves found in a box belonging to a brother-in-law of Mr. Miller, which had been left on storage in the establishment.

The burglars then divested themselves of their underclothing, and donned new clothes, which they found in one of the cases which they had broken open. The burglars, with surprising coolness, then regaled themselves with wines, liquors, and cigars, and must have enjoyed themselves immensely, judging from the numerous empty bottles and stumps of cigars found lying about the floor.

After carousing to their hearts' content, the burglars left the premises undetected, taking with them goods amounting in value to between $12,000 and $18,000. Yesterday morning the workmen at Bragg's cooperage found three bags of the goods, valued at $2000, lying among the boxes and barrels in the yard, which the burglars were probably compelled to abandon in their flight.

How so much property could be removed from the building at night without attracting the attention of the police, seems inexplicable. Captain Jameson, of the Seventh Precinct, was notified of the robbery, and made a thorough examination of the premises. No trace of the thieves or the property has yet been obtained.—*N. Y. World.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE GREEN COUNTY LAND CASE.

The prison cases before the Court of Quarter Sessions, Judge Ludlow presiding, are very numerous. A goodly proportion plead guilty. The most important business is that referring to the Green County Land case. The case was called up by D. W. O'Brien, Esq., whereupon Mr. Cassidy filed a demurrer. Argument will taken next Saturday. This case proves to be one of the most important of the oil cases, involving, as it does, nearly $300,000. We understand some of our most prominent citizens are interested in this suit.

PRISON CASES BEFORE THE COURT.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.—James Richardson plead guilty to a charge of the larceny of a gold watch, valued at $200, belonging to Mary Pedrekin. He went to board with this lady on the 16th of January, and left on the 19th, taking the lady's watch. He is a regular boarding-house thief. Sentenced to County Prison for two years and six months.

Adam Larence plead guilty to a charge of the larceny of a pair of pants belonging to Louisa Childs, Mrs. Childs carries on the dyeing business, and had this young man in her employ. He stole from her these pants, and ran away. Sentenced to County Prison for seven months.

William Newsome plead guilty to the charge of the larceny, as bailee, of $10 belonging to Samuel Burrows. Newsome was employed by Burrows to drive a huckster wagon; one day Burrows gave him $10 to buy his load with, and he ran away with the money. The Court, thinking the evidence did not exactly meet the charge, sentenced Newsome to an imprisonment of ten weeks from the day of his commitment, ten weeks ago.

James Simpson plead guilty to a charge of the larceny of a pair of overalls, belonging to William Gerser, and was sentenced to the County Prison for eight months.

Harry Davis, a little boy, plead guilty to a charge of the larceny of clothing, valued at $87·50, belonging to George Killer. The little one having sneaked into Keller's house by the back way, went us stairs and stole the articles. The Court sent him to the House of Refuge.

Joseph Wilson plead guilty to a charge of the larceny of flannel shirts, valued at $30. He entered the store of M. C. Hirst, stole the shirts, and was detected as he was leaving the store with them. Sentenced to County Prison for nine months.

James Donnelly plead guilty to a charge of the larceny of a coat valued at $65, belonging to Abram Calharner. He stole the coat, and pawned it for $5. It was recovered from the pawnbroker by the owner. Sentenced to the County Prison for ten months.

Owen Farley plead guilty to a charge of the larceny of a copper kettle. He is a little vagrant, and although he has had opportunities, he would remain with no one who took an interest in him. He was sent to the House of Refuge.

John Smith, otherwise known as Major Brown, plead guilty to a charge of the larceny of three coats, valued at $60, belonging to Charles T. Reed. The Major, very much given to stratagem when pressed by military necessity, being in need of a coat, went with his "aid" to Mr. Reed's store to look at a coat. While his aid was trying on a coat the Major, in some mysterious manner, shoved off three coats that never would have been recovered, had not Detective Tryon surprised the Major in the act. Sentenced to County Prison for one year.

District Court—Judge Stroud.—Ramsdon Rodgers vs. Andrew Stewart. An action to recover percentage for exchange of property. Jury out.

William H. Boyler vs. William H. and Alfred H. Love, trading as William H. Love, defendants, and the Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia. An attachment execution against the Mechanics' National Bank to recover money under a judgment. Deposited in the name of R. G. Black, alleged to be the property of A. H. Love. On trial.

William Ball plead guilty to a charge of the larceny of a coat, valued at $12, belonging to Aaron Isaacs. He went to Mr. Isaacs' store during that gentleman's absence, and on meeting Mr. Isaacs, he said he would return in a few moments to settle for a coat he had taken away. But Mr. Isaacs didn't sell goods on tick, and he stopped Ball there. Sentenced to County Prison for 10 months.

Charles Cooper plead guilty to a charge of the larceny of a bucket of lard, and was sent to the House of Refuge.

John Watson was convicted of a charge of attempting to enter a store with intent to steal. At 12½ o'clock Sunday night, Officer Jones surprised two men trying to get into the store southwest corner of Eighth and Spring Garden streets. The two men ran, and the officer fired his pistol. Watson ran up Nectarine street, and the officer after him; a lively chase followed, but the officer caught the burglar.

Henry Till plead guilty to a charge of larceny, as bailee, of $8, belonging to John Haines. Haines gave Till $8 to buy marketing with, but Till having lost his appetite, appropriated the money to his own use, and was caught. Sentenced to County Prison for three months, dating from the day of his commitment, making the imprisonment two weeks.

Robert Thomas plead guilty to a charge of larceny of furs, etc., valued at $23·50, belonging to Sarah Hitchings. He entered Mrs. Hitchings' house one night for lodging, which was given him as a matter of kindness. He paid Mrs. Hitchings for her hospitality by running away with her furs. Sentenced to County Prison for one year.

District Court—Judge Hare.—Ann Denkla vs. The American Fire Insurance Company. An action to recover on a policy for injury sustained in loss of goods. Verdict for plaintiff $1222·56.

Thomas Cunningham vs. City of Philadelphia. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff $458·20.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Brewster. —Michael Degan vs. Philip Sipple. A landlord's tenant case under the act of 1863. On trial.

Nisi Prius—Judge Agnew.—The Buck Mountain Coal Company vs. the Hazelton Coal Company. An action to recover damages for a breach of contract made by defendants, upon valuable consideration, to build a road which plaintiff were to have the exclusive right to use for the transportation of coal. After the road had been constructed, the defendants transferred it to third parties, and the plaintiffs were denied the use of the road. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, February 12, 1867.

There was very little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, but prices were steady. Government bonds were in fair demand. July, 1865, 5-20s sold at 105½, no change; 1862 5-20s at 108¾, a slight advance; 10-40s at 100¼, a slight advance; and 7·30s at 105¼@105¾, no change. City loans were also in fair demand; the new issue sold at 100¾, an advance of ¼; and old do. at 96, no change.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 52⅞; Camden and Amboy at 131½; Pennsylvania Railroad at 57⅞; and Northern Central at 47, no change. 34 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 61 for Norristown; 56½ for Minehill; 36 for North Pennsylvania; 63 for Lehigh Valley; 20 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; 28½ for Catawissa preferred; 54 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; and 30¼ for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. Spruce and Pine sold at 31; and Chesnut and Walnut at 50. 21½ was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 71 for West Philadelphia; 14 for Hestonville; 26 for Girard College; 12½ for Ridge Avenue; and 48 for Union.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Manufacturers' sold at 32. 107½ was bid for Fourth National; 232 for North America; 136½ for Farmers' and Mechanics; 56 for Commercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 83 for Western; 100 Tradesmen's; 67 for City; 41 for Consolidation; 58 for Commonwealth; and 122 for Central National.

In Canal shares there was very little doing. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 32¾, no change; and Lehigh Navigation at 54½, a decline of ¼. 22½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 119 for Morris Canal preferred; 12 for Susquehanna Canal; 54½ for Delaware Division; and 52½ for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 136½; 11 A. M., 137; 12 M., 136⅔; 1 P. M., 136⅝, an advance of ¼ on the closing price last evening.

—The following table shows the number of manufacturing operatives in each of the following cities, with their gross earnings:—

	No. of Operatives.	Gross Earnings.	Earnings of each Operative
Philadelphia	96,983	$135,900,777	$1373·77
New York	89,294	189,107,389	1983·78
Pittsburg	8,837	111,886,474	1336·02
Reading	2,236	3,133,457	1401·36
Boston	19,283	36,119,018	1872·58
Lowell	13,305	18,252,136	1382·10
Cincinnati	29,501	46,436,648	1574·07
St. Louis	0,362	21,772,323	2328·09

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

$1000 Belvidere Del 2d mt bds 88

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 5-20s '62 cp	108¾	5 sh Read R	52⅝
$50 do	107¾	100 do. sown. int	52⅝
$2500 do '65, July	105¾	100 do	52·62½
$4500 U S 7·30s—Aug.	105⅝	15 sh Cam & Am R	131½
$1000 City 6s, New	100¾	49 do. scrip.	57⅛
$500 do. Gas	96	4 sh Penna R	57⅛
$100 do. Gas	95	11 do	57⅛
$250 Tennessee coup	72	85 do. 2d	57⅛
$6000 Union Ct Bs	23	10 do	53⅝
50 sh Sch Nav Pf	32¾	100 sh Ocean Oil	2¾
24 sh Mount N Bk	32	17 sh Sp & Pine	31
100 sh Leh N stk	54½	2 sh Ches & Wal	30
20 sh N Cent	47		

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 108¼@108¾; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 108¾@108¾; do., 1864, 106¾@106¾; do., 1865, 107¼@107¾; do. new, 105¾@105¾; 10-40s, coupon, 100¾@101; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 105¼@105¼; do., 2d series, 105¼@105¾; 3d series, 105¼@105¾; Compounds, December, 1864, 14¼@14¾.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 136½@136¾; Silver ½s and ¼s, 131; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 17½; do., July, 1864, 16¾; do., August, 1864, 16¼; do., October, 1864, 15¼; do., December, 1864, 14¼; do., May, 1865, 12; do., August, 1865, 11; do., September, 1865, 10¾; do. October, 1865, 10¼.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, February 12.—There is no improvement to notice in the Flour Market, there being no shipping demand, and only a limited inquiry for home consumption. There is considerable anxiety manifested by some holders to realize, and, notwithstanding the liberal inducements held out, the trade cannot be prevailed upon to purchase more than they want for immediate use. Sales of a few hundred barrels at $8@8·75 ₰ barrel for superfine, $9@10·50 for extra, $11@12·50 for Northwestern extra family, $11·75@13·75 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., and $14·50@18·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is steady at $7@7·25 ₰ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

Good and prime Wheat attracts considerable attention, but other descriptions are neglected. Sales of Pennsylvania red at $2 80@3; 12,000 bush. No. 1 Spring at $2·78@2 80, Southern do. at $3@3·15, and white at $3·15@3·40. Rye ranges from $1·35 to 1·36. Corn is active and 2c. ₰ bushel higher. Sales of 8000 bushels new yellow at 95@97c. for Pennsylvania. Oats are selling at 56@57c. Nothing doing in Barley and Malt.

Whisky—The trade is entirely supplied with the contraband article, which sells at $1·25@1·75 ₰ gallon.

—In New Zealand, as fast as cereals and root crops are planted, the worms and insects that blight and destroy them are found alive and at work, although such worms and insects were never seen in the colony before. The eggs and grubs of these destructive creatures were introduced into the colony with the seed. The New Zealand colonists are now paying twenty shillings a head for every British insectivorous bird that is landed alive in the colony.

—The Egyptians find difficulty in adopting the new ideas of which their Viceroy has made himself the representative. At a recent sitting of their Parliament, Hillal Bey, one of the deputies, having spoken of the Viceroy as "my adored master," the President observed that a more parliamentary expression would be "my august sovereign."

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Lord Derby's Government.

From the Tribune.

The British Parliament meets this year under peculiar and exceptional circumstances. For many years past the sovereign, in opening the annual sessions of the Legislature, has had little to do in reference to purely domestic matters beyond offering congratulations on the expanding prosperity of the nation. But this time the case is materially different. Popular excitement in respect to an extension of the franchise to the laboring classes is at fever height. On this subject the people manifest an earnestness and a determination which cannot possibly be mistaken by their rulers. They *will* have the political rights so long and so unjustly withheld from them by a proud and selfish oligarchy, and the resolute tones in which they now demand these rights show that they are in no mood to be trifled with. Never since the memorable period immediately antecedent to the passing of the Reform bill of 1832, when revolution was imminent, has the popular mind in England been so profoundly moved as at present. But purely political troubles are not the only threatening clouds on the horizon.

There is the serious conflict which has arisen between the employers of labor and the workingmen, and which has led on the part of the latter to an organization for self-defense and self-protection, having its ramifications in every part of the kingdom, and which, silently spreading and working for some time past, already makes itself felt as the embodiment of a mighty power. There is also the sad condition of the poor in London and the other large cities and towns, the miseries of whose pitiable indigence have been woefully aggravated by the unusual severity of the present winter, and the want of employment for large numbers of operatives now on the verge of starvation. And last, there are the troubles in Ireland, where a cruelly unjust system of land tenure, and an ecclesiastical establishment obnoxious to the great bulk of the population, by producing in the minds of the people a rankling sense of injustice, and breeding a wide-spread disaffection, have made rebellion an ever-present danger.

These are some of the subjects demanding the attention of the British Parliament, and with which the classes now in power will be compelled to deal—and that not as the subject of Parliamentary Reform was dealt with in the last session. We altogether mistake the present temper of the masses in England, if they this time allow the Lowes and the Elchos of the Commons, and the fossil reactionists who abound in the House of Lords, to dispose of their claims by sneers at their ignorance and venality, and to meet their just demands by unjust reproaches and cruel taunts.

The question arises—and it is one of the highest interest, not only to the people of England themselves, but to the friends of popular freedom and constitutional government in other countries—how will the Derby Ministry and the Tory party act under the circumstances? Will they gracefully yield to the popular pressure in the matter of reform? And will they honestly grapple with the social questions demanding adjustment in the interests of the masses of the operatives of England, of the tenant farmers and Roman Catholics of Ireland, of the pauperized and famishing multitudes with which the great centres of population in England are overcrowded? So far as the Ministry itself is concerned, the programme for the session, outlined in the Queen's speech, may be accepted as furnishing a pretty hopeful answer. Not to speak of the very natural desire on the part of Lord Derby to retain power, there is a liberal element in the present Government of which previous Tory administrations have been devoid; besides which, we may fairly assume that Lord Derby is unwilling to incur the tremendous responsibility of risking a revolution which a stubborn resistance to reform is almost certain to precipitate. With the speech from the throne, then, as presumably embodying the views and policy of the Administration, there is no room to cavil. But what of Lord Derby's followers in the two Houses of Parliament? What of the "country gentlemen"—the fox-hunting squires—the county magnates—the heads and eldest sons and younger sons of the great territorial families—the haughty nobles, in whose eyes prescriptive privilege is about as sacred as Holy Writ? Will these support the Derby Government in a liberal policy? We believe they will not. It is almost certain that the great bulk of them will continue to resist reform as the threatened destruction of their dearly prized power and privileges, and that Lord Derby will find himself compelled either to abandon the main points set forth in the Queen's speech, or to introduce measures altogether inadequate to the exigencies of the times. In either case his Ministry must fall, and with that fall will commence a desperate struggle between the aristocracy and the democracy; for the party to succeed him in office must be prepared to satisfy the demands of the people, or to be themselves in turn hurled from power, to be replaced by the well-tried champions of popular rights.

The Halt on the Impeachment—General Banks and His Flag of Truce.

From the Herald.

Five hundred thousand Union soldiers of the war, we are informed by the "Peeping Tom" of a Copperhead journal, have been organized as a benevolent society to back up Congress, if necessary, in the impeachment and removal of President Johnson. This half a million of "boys in blue" is doubtless designed as an offset to the round million in grey promised by Captain General James Brooks in support of the Executive. From present appearances, however, there will be no occasion for the services of these warlike legions on either side. While the House Chairman on the Judiciary is at work upon his impeachment investigation, the Chairman on Foreign Affairs, General Banks—who ought to know—is satisfied that Mr. Johnson begins to see the error of his ways; that his backbone, like that of the Rebellion, is broken, or is beginning to break; that he is ready to meet Congress more than half-way; that a satisfactory capitulation can be secured before the 4th of March, and that, accordingly, that last cruel resort of impeachment may be indefinitely postponed. Allah mashallah! God be praised!

In this view the compromise proposed by General Banks is offered, and it really involves the conditions of a complete surrender. His bill, avoiding the technical difficulty that the Rebel States, beaten in the battle-field, are in the condition of Territories wrested from a foreign power, and starting with the State of Louisiana, simply assumes that its present local government, not having been recognized by Congress, is illegal and calls for reconstruction. He next proposes a special commission of three members, one to be appointed by the Senate, one by the House, and one by the Secretary of War; that this commission shall proceed to Louisiana and get up a registry of voters, including whites and blacks heretofore admitted as voters, or who have served in the Union army or navy, and all other loyal men, of all colors, who can read and write, or who own property to the amount of one hundred dollars; but excluding from the suffrage all those classes of Rebels excluded by the pending Constitutional amendment. Next upon this registry of voters and the iron-clad oath of loyalty a convention is to be elected, which is to reorganize the State, and then, with the election of a Legislature and with the ratification by it of the great amendment, the State, with the approval of Congress, shall be fully restored to her constitutional relations and rights in the general Government.

Such is the plan of General Banks, and, if proposed by authority from the White House, it does involve the surrender at last of the President to Congress. The plan which he lately submitted, with the advice and consent of his Southern Governors, proposed that sort of impartial suffrage, on a reading and writing and property qualification, which would exclude nearly all the blacks and most of the "poor whites," and further proposed to remove all restrictions against Rebels, great and small, so that they would reign again more powerful than ever, from Virginia to Texas, yea, from Bull Run to Brownsville. Now, it would appear that Mr. Johnson falls in with the restrictions of the amendment against leading Rebels; that he gives up his Southern Governors and sends them adrift, hangs out the white flag of submission, and is ready to turn over this whole business into the hands of Congress. We read all this in a free translation of the speech and plan of General Banks in behalf of a treaty of peace. Rarey, the tamer of fractious horses and mules, has evidently revived, and, disguised as General Banks, has been with "the man at the other end of the avenue," Ashley meantime holding the sword of impeachment over his head as by a single hair.

"Well, well," as the old farmer said to the boy in the apple tree, if "Andy Johnson" has at last agreed to come down we can cheerfully forgive him. He might have done better by coming down earlier; but the good book tells us that even the eleventh-hour man got his penny. Moreover, after playing the *role* of an Emperor in pulling down and setting up States and Governors, and in punishing his enemies, and in receiving and rewarding his worshippers, Mr. Johnson shrinks from the idea of exchanging the White House and its glorious excitements for the solitary confinement of his cottage among the mountains of East Tennessee. "Old Dick Johnson," who had seen the troubles of Jackson, said that the Presidency was not a thing to be sought, but it was not to be declined. John Tyler in the White House was "the happy man," and he had reason to be; poor Pierce in "the old barn" was troubled with the summer drawback of fever and ague; but still he wanted another term. "Old Buck" set down the establishment as an almshouse where broken-down politicians swarmed for the spoils, and as a public hotel where the traveller had nothing to pay; but still "old Buck" left it with many sighs, groans, and lamentations. Even "Honest Old Abe," who cared nothing for its silks and satin, belles and butterflies, "fuss and feathers," finery and flummery, cheerfully accepted his election for another term. And now, since it has been furnished and frescoed more splendidly even than under Van Buren, how can Mr. Johnson be expected to give up the White House for his policy, when his policy, like one of the Hon. Ben Wood's lotteries, is played out! The first lesson of a Tennessee politician, since the time of old Felix Grundy, has been—remember the dog who lost his beef by grasping at the shadow. "Andy Johnson" learned it at the foot of old Felix.

We are promised by General Banks the surrender of Sebastopol, Seward and all, within the next two or three days. Considering the fears of the Chase men, Butler men, Stevens men, Sumner and Wade men, that with the removal of Johnson it will be impossible to keep out General Grant, the chances are in favor of the flag of truce of General Banks. If Johnson is as wise as Napoleon he will promise the most liberal concessions in order to work out his main designs and to recover his ground as master of the situation. But if his ideas are not Napoleonic, he may still escape by adhering to the solid instructions of stout old Felix Grundy, "never give up something for nothing, but remember the dog and the shadow."

Present Aspect of the Reconstruction Question.

From the Times.

Whatever be the fate of Mr. Stevens' bill instituting military government for the South, the debate to which it has given rise promises valuable results.

There appears to be an approach to unanimity among the Union members touching the necessity for more effective protection of the lives and property of Union men at the South than at present exists. None—not the most moderate—has declared himself content with matters as they are. Not one has denied the need for some further interference to prevent the outrages that are now perpetrated with impunity, and to afford more effective guarantees to the loyal portion of the community. So far, the Republican party appears to be a unit.

But there is evidently a strong feeling against the extreme character of the measure introduced by Mr. Stevens. The territorial theory on which it rests has found few advocates, and the impolicy of embodying it in a measure which should look simply to the defects and abuses of existing civil authority, impresses even members who recognize no inherent validity in the present State organizations. The prevailing opposition, however, is to the sweeping provisions of the bill in respect of the military authority which it is intended to create. What is wanted is, military power sufficient to provide for emergencies arising out of the disloyalty and injustice of the civil officers of the Southern States. The bill, literally interpreted, makes the general who may be in command superior to all forms of civil authority; invests him with power akin to that of a miniature dictatorship; and undermines the safeguards of personal liberty provided by the common law. Mr. Bingham's rendering is much less objectionable. He assumes that military jurisdiction will make itself felt only when the local powers that be fail to afford adequate protection to the lives and property of loyal citizens. He considers that the local Courts will be allowed the undisturbed exercise of their functions, except when these are perverted to gratify Rebel malice or to shield from punishment Rebel offenders. Doubtless the bill might be so altered as to secure these objects; and it is probable that this will be done, if indeed the bill passes in any shape.

The task of defining and restraining the military authority, that it shall not render itself obnoxious to republican ideas of government, is not an easy one, we must confess. For, while it is undesirable that, under any other contingencies than those of war or overt rebellion, the soldier shall have power to control the citizen, it is not less certain that the presence of the military at the South will be of little avail if it remain subject to the existing disloyal organizations. The need of legislation grows out of the criminal laxity or negligence of the Governors and other administrators of the law. If these men did their duty, the call for help would not have been heard. To leave the Generals commanding Southern districts subordinate to the Southern Executives, would be to tolerate the lawlessness that now prevails. Assuming, therefore, that the bill comprises all that Mr. Stevens and his territorializing friends propose to accomplish, it forces upon Congress a very ugly alternative. Either the Rebel administrators of law at the South will virtually remain masters of the situation—as under Mr. Bingham's rendering of the bill—or the military power designed to enforce order and justice, according to the ideas of Mr. Stevens, will be the nucleus of an authority utterly at variance with the theory and practice of our republican system.

This difficulty results from the fact that Mr. Stevens contemplates the employment of the military as a judicial and police agency, and nothing more. His measure takes not a single step towards the reconstruction of the Union. His preamble denies the existence of the States as such, and recites out of being "the pretended State Governments" which now administer the law. Yet he proposes no remedy. His Generals in command might set aside the jurisdiction of Governors and Judges when loyalists were concerned, but otherwise he would leave these "pretended Governments" in full blast. And though he declares that what were once States are now territories, he makes no provision for the reorganization, or even for their territorial government. In this respect the title of the bill is a misnomer. Instead of "a bill to provide for the more efficient government of the insurrectionary States," it should be styled "a bill to provide military authority for the Southern States." More than this it does not attempt. It neither removes the existing Governments, nor points to the organization of other Governments to succeed them. At the end of a year's operation the result—governmentally considered—would be unchanged. The lives of Union men might indeed be more secure; but personal liberty would be imperilled, the Rebel organizations would remain nominally in force, and the settlement of the reconstruction question would be more remote and more hazardous than ever.

The proper plan would seem to be to determine finally the policy of Congress in regard to reconstruction—to mature a scheme practicable and comprehensive—and to provide by early legislation whatever machinery may be requisite for its application. The presence of a large military force will be a necessary concomitant of any plan that may be adopted. The fair presumption is that any process of reconstruction involving the exercise of Federal authority as against the present State Governments will entail the employment of the army. The dictation of terms to the South implies provision for their enforcement; and it may be that quite as many soldiers may be wanted for the purpose as for the administration of Mr. Stevens' bill. Between the two cases, however, there would be a vital difference. For while on Mr. Stevens' plan we should see unlimited military power, accomplishing nothing in the way of reconstruction, under the other plan the military would be auxiliary and subordinate to civil rule, helping, in fact, so far as force may be wanted, to uphold the National Government and to enforce its measures, but in no respect exercising an independent or superior authority.

That this course commends itself to the calm, intelligent judgment of the Republican party, is evident from the tone of the Republican press in criticizing the provisions of Mr. Stevens' bill. Differing widely upon many points, they are singularly unanimous in their opposition to the military scheme, and in their demand for practical measures. The same view has been presented by the Republican members who have spoken against the bill during Friday's and Saturday's debate. From General Banks, who proposes to set aside the present Southern Governments, and to reorganize others by commission, to Mr. Raymond, who believes in the feasibility of an arrangement based upon the Constitutional amendment, all insist that something definite and decisive shall be done before the close of the session. General Banks has already submitted his scheme, and Mr. Raymond promises a resolution looking to the reference of the whole subject to a special committee, with instructions to report at once. Other efforts, pointing to the same end, may be expected. They may eventuate in squabbling and smoke; but the confessions that have been made, and the propositions that have been foreshadowed, indicate the prevalence of the desire for some substantial measure without further loss of time. It will be a scandal to the statesmanship of the party which has strength enough to carry its every measure, if the Thirty-ninth Congress pass into history leaving unadjusted the momentous question of reconstruction.

Martial Law for the South.

From the World.

Saturday's debate in the House on the bill for putting the South under martial law foretokens that it will receive a majority sufficient to carry it over the veto. The day it was introduced Mr. Stevens, who had charge of it, exhibited much of the dictatorial arrogance with which he bore sway at the last session. It looked as if the bill was to be driven through without debate by the sheer force of overbearing party discipline. On Thursday Stevens wavered, doubting if he had backing enough to strangle debate. On Friday his power was tested. The previous question was voted down by a large majority. The radical ranks being thus broken, and the widest scope opened for debate, the general cast of the discussion on Saturday gave glimpses of such a demoralization of Stevens' phalanx, as indicates that the martial law bill will fail, and that an attempt will soon be made towards genuine reconstruction.

The decline and fall of Thad. Stevens' ascendancy can be as easily explained as its sudden rise. The sharp crack of his whip, which extorted ready submission before the Congressional elections, has lost its terror since. At the last session, all the members of the House and one-third of the members of the Senate were anxious about the expiration of their terms. The Republican part of them knew that if they were re-elected, it could only be in pursuance of a regular nomination, and that the aggressive intolerance of the radicals, who were a majority of the party in almost every district, would defeat every candidate whose course during the last session they disapproved. If Stevens' cry of mad-dog were raised against them, they were doomed, and they had no liberty of action. Now that the elections are past, many moderate Republicans are disposed to exercise more independence. They will prefer to see the reconstruction question settled at an early day, in order that the public mind may be engrossed with other questions before their claims are again submitted to the people. The passions excited by the war will gradually abate under the soothing influence of time. Many forecasting politicians who floated into power on the floodtide of those passions, will take care not to be left high and dry by the ebb.

Another cause, which is just coming into activity, will have a constantly growing influence. We refer to the Presidential availability of General Grant. It was inevitable that he should be thought of in that connection after his great military successes, and the rare prudence and reticence with which he has borne himself since the war favor his chances. He has been especially chary of making party commitals, or of binding himself by antecedents which would interfere with the most perfect freedom of action in any future exigencies of the country. It is easy to see that he is too valuable a trump to be played out at random in an early stage of the game. Now it is evident to all his friends, whether Republicans or Democrats, that the great strength of his position as a Presidential candidate would be fatally hazarded by the use proposed to be made of him in the martial law bill pending before the House.

The independence and moderation of his character would prevent his administering it with such unscrupulous vigor as to please the extremists, and no man having anything to do with it would be likely to please the other party. The whole drift and spirit of the measure is political, not military; it demands no soldiership, but only talents for political and civil administration. The duties will be so vague and discretionary, being guided by no law or settled principles of jurisprudence, and moreover so delicate, so fitted to kindle complaints, so liable to criticism, and so little capable of defense against criticism, since they could rest on no fixed law for their justification, that the administration of the system, and responsibility for its success, would inevitably ruin General Grant's political chances. In the speech made in the House by General Banks on Saturday, he seemed to have a clear enough perception of this consequence of the bill; but the restraints imposed by his position caused him to express himself with some reserve. He said:—"He had no fear of General Grant; on the contrary, he was sorry to say that he believed General Grant was the only man to whom the country could turn in its present disturbed condition. It was not impossible that the friends of General Grant might, through this bill, place him in a position which would lead either to his sacrifice, or to a course of conduct which no friend of his would like to suggest for his adoption. If General Grant acted with the President in the execution of the law, Congress would not have much to hope for unless the President changed his course; and if he acted against the President, he would have against him the higher officers of the Government and the lower officers of his command, and between them he would be sacrificed."

The cord touched in this passage of General Banks' speech gives a key-note with which many hundreds of thousands of voices will be in unison. The martial law bill, besides its other bad features, is a scheme to sacrifice General Grant. It seizes hold of him without his consent, and drags him out of his politic reticence in which he has kept himself so strongly intrenched. It compels him to be the leading actor in the most odious, the most obnoxious, and the most desperate political project ever undertaken in this country. It is a field in which there is no opportunity to win laurels, but which abounds in sloughs and pitfalls from which nothing short of a miracle could save him. If the friends of Chief Justice Chase had contrived a scheme for the express purpose of relieving him of his most formidable rival, they could have hit upon nothing better adapted to their design than this bill. Now that General Grant's friends have deciphered and exposed it, its defeat may be regarded as certain.

The great strength of General Grant's position as a candidate for the Presidency lies in the fact that he can be supported without inconsistency by either of the great political parties. He has kept so aloof from politics, and borne himself with such distinguished discretion, that he seems to be the one man capable of uniting and harmonizing the country. If the Republicans should have the good sense and moderation to run him for the Presidency, the Democratic party would make no opposition. If the Democrats should run him, no candidate brought against him by the other side would have any chance of success. Hence the willingness of the extreme Radicals to put General Grant in a position where he would bear the brunt of the odium caused by a desperate measure, and become a mark for poisoned shafts from partisans of all shades. Too many men are looking to him with hope, to allow this game to succeed. His contingent candidacy for President will, from this time forward, loom up more and more as the controlling fact of the situation.

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828 ARCH STREET.

I have just made out a reduced price list for all my LINENS, which cannot fail to give satisfaction to the most careful buyer.

To those about purchasing LINEN GOODS, we would say that our stock was never larger and more varied, consisting of the following, viz.:—

LINEN DAMASKS, ALL WIDTHS,
TABLE CLOTHS, ALL SIZES,
FINE NAPKINS AND DOYLIES,
IRISH LINEN SHEETINGS, ALL WIDTHS
FRENCH LINEN SHEETINGS, ALL WIDTHS,
LINEN PILLOW CASINGS,
HEAVY SHIRTING LINENS,
FINE BOSOM LINENS,
SHIRT BOSOMS, READY-MADE,
SHIRT BOSOMS FOR EVENING WEAR,
CRUMB CLOTHS, 2 1-2, 3, 4 YARDS WIDE
FINE TOWELS,
TOWELLING BY THE YARD,
LADIES' AND GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS
LINEN LAWNS AND BIRD-EYE,
ETC. ETC. ETC.

MARKED DOWN.

200 PIECES

Power-Loom Table Linen,

SELLING OFF AT A HEAVY REDUCTION

PRICES FROM 75 CENTS PER YARD.

GEORGE MILLIKEN'S

FAMILY LINEN STORE,

9 14 thatu6mrp] No. 828 ARCH STREET.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

Have just opened from New York auction sales, and other sources, several lots of GOODS BELOW GOLD PRICES.

50 dozen Linen Huckaback Towels, 12½c.
Large size Huckaback Towels, 25, 35, and 45c.
Large size Satin Damask Towels, 55c.
100 dozen Linen Doyliee, at $1, $1·25, $1·37½, $1·50, and $1·75 per dozen.
A large assortment of Linen Napkins, $2·45 up to $6 per dozen.
Linen Bird-Eye for Children's Aprons, 40, 50, 62½, 75, and 87½c.; very cheap.
Scotch Diaper by the piece, very cheap.
Linen Huckaback Towelling, 31, 35, and 40c.; very fine quality.
8-4 Power-Loom Table Linens, 68c. per yard.
7-4 Bleached Table Linens, 90c. per yard.
8-4 do. do. do. $1·12 per yard.
8-4 Table Linens, a job lot, very heavy, $1·25 per yard.
Linen Table Cloths, 2½ yards long, $2·50.
A large assortment Shirting Linens.
Heavy Housewife Linens.

WHITE GOODS—WHITE GOODS.

Just opened, 150 pieces Soft-finish Cambrics, from 25c. up to 50c. per yard, the balance of an importer's stock, which was bought at gold prices
Several lots of White Brilliants, 20, 25, 28, 31, 37½ and 50 cents.
Do. do. Nainsook Muslins, 25, 28, 31, 37½, and 50 cents—very cheap.
150 pieces Nainsook Plaid Muslins, handsome large Plaids, very cheap.
White Marseilles and Piques, 37½, 50c., up to $1 a yard.
Several lots of Victoria Lawns, very cheap.
Several lots of Ladies' Linen Hdkfs to sell, 12½, 15, 18, 20, 25, and 28c.
Gents' Hdkfs, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 45, and 50c.
Several lots of Gents' Colored Border Hdkfs, very cheap.
Ladies' Hemstitch Hdkfs.
Ladies' Tucked Hdkfs, 37½, 44, 50, and 56c.
Lace Border Hdkfs., 31 cts.
A large assortment of Hamburg Edgings, Insertings, and Flouncings, a cheap lot of Dimity Bands, Etc., Etc.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

All the leading makes of Muslins at the very lowest prices.
Williamsville, Wamsutta, New York Mills, Amoskeag A, Whitinsville, Whitney, and Trenton Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins.
American Calicoes and Ginghams.

PRICE & WOOD.

Northwest cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT.

N. B.—Just opened, 50 pieces French Lawns, 29 cents, slightly soiled, worth 37½. 10 22§

E. M. NEEDLES,

No. 1024 CHESNUT St.,

Is Selling his Entire Stock, Comprising Every Variety of

WHITE GOODS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
VEILS, ETC. ETC.

At and below cost of importation, prior to removal to

GIRARD ROW, [2 6 12t

N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

DRY GOODS.

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

No. 229 North NINTH Street,

Above Race,

WILL OPEN TO-DAY

Another case Waltham Pillow-case Muslin, 25 cents; 3 cases sold within 30 days.
Yard-wide Bleached Muslin, well-known make, 25 cents.
Bleached Muslins, all prices, and as low as the lowest.
Unbleached Muslins, lowest market prices.
One bale 7-8 Domet Flannels, 31 cents.
One bale 4-4 Domet Flannels, 37 cents.
All-wool Flannels, 33 cents up.
American Delaines, new and choice styles.
American Prints, handsome styles.
Black Alpacas, 40, 45, 50, 56, 62 cents, etc.
Bird-eye Diaper, $2·25, $2·50, $3·00, $3·50, etc.
Linen Towels, Napkins, Doylies, etc.
Hand-loom and unbleached Table Linens.
Linen Shirt Fronts, our own make, 37½, 45, 50 cents, etc.
Black and white Balmorals, $1·75, over 60 dozen sold.
Honeycomb and Alhambra Quilts, etc.
Ladies', Gents', and Misses' Hosiery, cheap.
Lancaster Ginghams, 25 cents.
Canton Flannels, at reduced prices.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests, reduced.
SOMETHING NEW AND CHEAP EVERY DAY.

FARIES & WARNER,

9 29] No. 229 North NINTH Street.

LINENS AND WHITE GOODS,

FOR LADIES' WEAR,

AT IMPORTERS PRICES.

Some special lots containing 5000 yards of celebrated makes of FRENCH AND IRISH LINENS, light, medium, and heavy.

LINEN LAWNS, Bird-eye Diapers, 3-8, 3-4, 7-8, 4-4.
FRENCH LINEN LAWNS, for Surplices.
LINEN CAMBRICS and SHEAR LINEN LAWNS

NEW WHITE GOODS,

Both Plain and Check,

OF ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SWISS MAKERS.

CAMBRICS, JACONETS, NAINSOOKS,
SWISS BOOK AND MULL MUSLINS,
CAMBRIC DIMITIES, HAIR CORD MUSLINS,
INDIA TWILL, striped and plain,
SOFT FINISH CAMBRIC, all widths.
ORGANDIES AND TARLETANS, for Evening Dresses.
VICTORIA AND BISHOPS LAWN,
PERCALES, MADAPOLAMES, COTTELLES,
FRENCH DIMITY, CAMBRIC LONG CLOTH,
FIGURED PIQUET AND CORDED PIQUET.

Goods on hand from previous purchases are marked down to correspondingly low prices.

ALSO, A SPECIAL LOT OF

1000 Nottingham Lace Curtains and Fringed Lace Tidies, at very reduced prices.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

IMPORTERS OF

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS

9 14 6mrp] NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES

WILL OFFER HIS STOCK

OF

WHITE GOODS,
LACES,
HDKFS.,
VEILS,
EMBROIDERIES, ETC.

UNTIL MARCH 1,

At a great sacrifice, to insure its being closed out prior to removal to

N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
LATEST STYLE, JUST OUT

LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promenade, 2½ yards round.
IRE CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room, 3 yards round.

These Skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have heretofore offered to the public; also, complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts from 2¼ to 4 yards in circumference, of every length, all of "our own make," wholesale and retail, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Constantly on hand low-priced New York made Skirts, Plain and Trail, 20 springs, 90 cents; 25 springs, $1 30 springs, $1·10; and 40 springs, $1·25.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

Call or send for Circular of style, sizes, and prices.

Manufactory and Salesrooms,

No 628 ARCH Street,

12 6 3m WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

No. 814 CHESNUT Street,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

8 27 3rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

1 11§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

COAL.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

J. A. WILSON'S

(Successor to W. L. Foulk.)

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL

FAMILY COAL YARD,

No. 1517 CALLOWHILL St., Phila.

Attention is called to my HONEY BROOK LEHIGH and RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL, both superior and unsurpassed Coal.

Coal and Preparations best in the city 9 25 6m

R. W. PATRICK & CO.,

NO. 304 N. BROAD ST.,

DEALERS IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL

HAZLETON, MAHANOY, EAGLE VEIN, AND RE-BROKEN STOVE,

Always on hand, under cover, and free from DIRT and SLATE. [9 25 smw6m

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

THE FURNITURE

AT

COULD & CO.'S

FURNITURE DEPOTS,

N. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET STREETS,

AND

Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street,

Is the Largest, Cheapest, and Best Stock in the World!

Fashion, style, durability, finish, and cheapness all combined in their immense variety of CITY-MADE FURNITURE.

Before purchasing call and examine, or send for a printed catalogue. 2 10 6p

TO HOUSEKEEPERS

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—

PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS DE REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases Mattresses, Lounges, etc etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,

1§ N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS DRAWINGS ETC.

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

PHILADELPHIA. 3 15§

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

Deep Sand-Joint

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.

FOR SALE BY

CHARLES WILLIAMS,

5 13§ No. 1182 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,

11 17 stuth 6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT CHARLESTON, S. C.

The following ORDNANCE PROPERTY will be sold at Public Auction, at the United States Arsenal, Charleston, S. C., on MONDAY, March 4, 1867, commencing at 10 A. M.:—

About 200 net tons (cannon) Cast Iron.
About 750 net tons Shot, Shell, etc. (about one-half have valuable soft metal attached).
About 100 tons Loaded Shell.
About 15 tons Scrap Wrought Iron.
About 4½ tons Scrap Brass, Copper, etc.
537 wooden Artillery Carriages, ironed.
150 wooden Chassis, ironed.
About 750 Cavalry Saddles, 750 Bridles, 8500 Cartridge Boxes, and a quantity of other leather work.
1 large Hand Fire Engine, built by Agnew, Philadelphia.
About 1300 barrels Unserviceable Powder.
Also, a large quantity of other property, consisting principally of Musket Appendages, Rags, Rope, Implements, Miscellaneous Tools, etc. etc.

Terms—Cash on the day of the sale, in United States Currency.

Ample time allowed for the removal of the property, at the expiration of which that not removed will revert to the Government.

By authority of Chief of Ordnance.

F. H. PARKER,
Captain Ord., and Brevet Major U. S. A.,
2 7 9 13 16 20 Comm'g Charleston Arsenal.

LARGE SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE Md., February 6, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, in the city of Baltimore (at Government Storehouse, No. 120 S. EUTAW Street), on WEDNESDAY, 13 M., February 27, 1867, a lot of

ARMY CLOTHING,
consisting of
3478 NEW YORK JACKETS,

of irregular pattern, and otherwise unsuited for issue to troops.

By reason of its long retention in store, the material is in some instances more or less damaged.

Sale will take place in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms—Cash in Government funds, on day of sale.

Three days allowed to remove purchases.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,

A. S. KIMBALL,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

ADREON, THOMAS & CO.,
No. 18 S. CHARLES Street,
2 7 17§ Auctioneers.

SALE OF DAMAGED CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, NEW YORK, February 8, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner of Laight and Washington streets, in New York city, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of February, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., and will be continued from day to day until all are sold, the following named articles of damaged clothing and equipage:—

Woollen blankets, greatcoats, blouses, uniform coats, bedsacks, shirts, drawers, greatcoat straps, knapsacks, stockings, stocks, trousers, knives, forks, spoons, plates, tin cups, hats, caps, lace, brown Hollands, 60 yards; alpaca, 124 yards; boots, shoes, brass articles, musical instruments, cap covers, etc. etc.

Catalogues may be had at the Depot; also samples of the articles may be seen.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds; ten per cent. down, and the balance before the goods are taken from the Depot, which must be within three days from day of sale, under forfeiture of the purchase and the ten per cent.

Brevet Brigadier-General D. H. VINTON,
2 9 9t Assistant Q. M.-General, U. S. A.

IMPORTANT SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., January 30, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the port of Baltimore (Henderson's Wharf, East Baltimore), on THURSDAY, 12 M., February 28, 1867, the

SUPERB SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER
COSMOPOLITAN,

of 779 tons; length, 225 feet; breadth of beam, 31 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet; cylinder, 60 inches and 11 feet stroke.

A rare opportunity is afforded, in the sale of this steamer, to persons desiring to purchase a really first-class vessel.

She is of light draught, the engine and boiler are in most excellent condition, and the hull perfectly sound and strong.

It is believed that, for size and build, the COSMOPOLITAN surpasses any vessel hitherto offered by Government for sale at this port.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds, on day of sale.

Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned, or to the Auctioneers, Messrs. ADREON, THOMAS & CO., No. 18 South CHARLES Street.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,

A. S. KIMBALL,
Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.,
2 2 12§ Depot Quartermaster.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE FIFTH PAGE.]

PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.—The thirty-fourth annual report of the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind has just been made to its corporators.

The number of the blind is increasing annually with the rapid increase of the population, and the difficulty with them of procuring a livelihood must become greater and greater, unless adequate means are devised to obviate it.

The "Home" connected with the institution has been of essential benefit by receiving into it some of the meritorious pupils, but its advantages are necessarily restricted, and totally inadequate to afford relief to the many industrious worthy pupils who are pressing forward for support.

The whole number of blind persons in the Institution, December 1, 1866, including "The Home" and workshop, was 181, of which number 29 were received during the year, 32 were discharged, and 2 died; of the whole number 155 are from Pennsylvania, 18 from New Jersey, 1 from Delaware, and 7 from other places; 34 of the whole number, including 20 in "The Home," support themselves in part, as assistant teachers, or in the manufactory; 5 are paying pupils in full, 18 in part, and 5 are day pupils.

There were manufactured during the year by the male pupils and workmen, 14,417 scrubbing brushes, 3126 hair do., 2184 shoe do., 1122 dust do., 761 wall do., 744 cloth do., 256 window do., 360 horse do., 513 clamps do., 652 miscellaneous do., valued at $5430·01. Also, 26,075 brooms, 75 whisks, 2419 mats, 1439 yards carpet, valued at $15,110·56. The female inmates and Home inmates made 7174 articles of beadwork, knitting, etc., valued at $2127·23.

The following statistics of all blind persons admitted to the institution will be found interesting:—Born blind, 61; in the first year, 121; between one and five years, 103; between five and ten years, 95; between ten and fifteen years, 50; between fifteen and twenty years, 44; over twenty years, 100; ages not given, 18; making a total of 592, of which number 380 were males and 212 females.

The following are the present officers of the institution:—

Patron—His Excellency John W. Geary, Governor of the State.

President—Franklin Peale.

Vice-Presidents—Thomas S. Kirkbride, M. D., John C. Cresson, Robley Dunglison, M. D., Alfred L. Elwyn, M. D.

Corresponding Secretary, Anson V. Parsons; Recording Secretary, Robert P. Kane; Treasurer, Robert Patterson; Consulting Physician, Charles D. Meigs, M. D.; Consulting Surgeon, Thomas G. Morton, M. D.; Managers, J. Francis Fisher, William B. Lejee, Morris Patterson, Caspar Morris, M. D., Pierce Butler, John Wiegand, Napoleon B. Kneass, James S. Biddle, Edward Townsend, Daniel L. Collier, John J. Lytle, Caleb Cope, J. I. Clark Hare, E. S. Whelen.

STEAM ENGINES WITHIN THE CITY LIMITS.—There are, it appears, within the city limits, 617 steam engines registered upon the books of the Water Department, and distributed as follows:—First Ward, 25; Second Ward, 16; Third Ward, 7; Fourth Ward, 7; Fifth Ward, 42; Sixth Ward, 76; Seventh Ward, 8; Eighth Ward, 1; Ninth Ward, 35; Tenth Ward, 22; Eleventh Ward, 19; Twelfth Ward, 13; Thirteenth Ward, 8; Fourteenth Ward, 24; Fifteenth Ward, 64; Sixteenth Ward, 50; Seventeenth Ward, 22; Eighteenth Ward, 33; Nineteenth Ward, 58; Twentieth Ward, 33; Twenty-first Ward, 2; Twenty-second Ward, 3; Twenty-third Ward, 4; Twenty-fourth and Twenty-seventh Wards, 14; Twenty-fifth Ward, 13; Twenty-sixth Ward, 19. Total, 617.

These steam engines represent a horse-power 10,300, or an average of 16¾ horse-power to each engine.

TAXES.—The following exhibits the receipts from taxes during the first nine days of the present month:—

	Gross.	Discount.	Net.
February 1	$320,521·91	$35,256·77	$285,265·14
February 2	171,255·39	18,780·33	152,475·06
February 4	152,079·52	16,574·23	135,505·29
February 5	139,002·64	15,224·17	123,778·47
February 6	143,164·57	15,517·22	127,657·35
February 7	144,564·66	15,579·37	128,985·29
February 8	139,998·94	15,065·78	124,933·16
February 9	133,654·40	14,349·89	119,304·51
	$1,344,242·03	$146,357·76	$1,197,904·27

The net receipts during the first eight days in 1866 amounted to $1,001,317·75.

HOSPITAL CASES.—Yesterday afternoon a woman named Anna Campbell, residing at No. 332 Monroe street, fell on the ice and broke her right arm.

Andrew Smith, aged twenty years, residing at No. 1919 Market street, had one of his fingers cut off while using a machine for cutting tobacco.

Both cases were admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

DIED AT THE HOSPITAL.—Mary Ford, admitted into the Hospital on the 18th of January, badly burned in consequence of her clothes taking fire, died at the Pennsylvania Hospital last evening.

OBITUARY.

Rev. Samuel Y. Munroe, D. D.

A brief telegram yesterday announced the sudden death of Rev. Samuel Y. Munroe, D. D., who was killed on Saturday, at the Jersey City depot, by falling beneath the cars, one of which, we believe, passed over his body. The deceased was admitted to the New Jersey Conference of the M. E. Church as a preacher on trial, at its session in New Brunswick, April, 1843, but where he was stationed does not appear in the minutes. In 1844 he travelled the Swedesboro Circuit. At the Conference held in Mount Holly in 1845, he was admitted in to full connection, and stationed at Salem, New Jersey. He was returned to the same appointment 1846. In 1847-48, in Paterson; in 1849-50, in Newark; in 1851, at Princeton. He served as Presiding Elder several years; was named among the candidates for the Episcopacy in 1864; was appointed by the General Conference of 1864 as a member of the General Missionary Committee, and shortly afterwards was appointed by the Bishops of the Church as Recording Secretary of the newly orgsnized society for "Church extension." Upon this work he entered with his usual vigor and zeal, and was meeting with success beyond the highest expectation, of the friends of the enterprise. On Sunday, the 27th ult., he preached in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church in this city, for the cause of "Church extension," and was on his way from Camden, New Jersey, to New York, with the intention of occupying one of the city pulpits yesterday for the same object, when the calamitous event occurred which removed him from the midst of a life of toil, such as few ministers have pursued with equal advantage to the Church of Christ. His family lives in Camden. His father resides in Mount Holly, N. J., where, we understand, the Doctor was born.

The path of the deceased has been that of the shining light, and has been brighter and brighter each day of his brief life. His sun has gone down while it was yet noon—he could not have been more than forty-five years of age. He was highly esteemed among a large circle of friends, who will not soon forget his genial manner, his happy face, and many good qualities that endeared him to all who knew him. The Methodist Church has lost in him one of its strongest pillars.—*N. Y. Times. 11th.*

W. B. Little.

Late Panama papers announce the death of Dr. W. B. Little, United State Consul at Panama, on the morning of the 29th ultimo. The deceased was appointed to the position he held towards the close of 1865, and fulfilled the duties of his office creditably and to the general satisfaction of all parties concerned. He was buried in the "foreigners' ground" at Panama, on the same day of his death, with full Masonic honors, he having been Master of the Lodge recently established in that city.

—The Rollandes concluded their Cairo engagement on the 2d inst.

THE SOCIAL EVIL.

Official Statement of the Number of Public Prostitutes, Houses of Prostitution, Assignation, Etc., in New York and Brooklyn—Important Facts and Statistics.

The statistical report of the Police Commissioners upon the extent of public prostitution in this city and Brooklyn, made in compliance with the resolution offered by Mr. Jacobs in the Assembly a few weeks ago, and which is to accompany the medical report of the Sanitary Committee upon the same subject, has not as yet, as has been erroneously stated in certain morning papers, been sent to Albany, for the simple reason that it has not yet reached that state of completion which the Commissioners desire it should attain. Some time next week, in all probability, it will be completed and forwarded to the Legislature.

The official figures of the number of prostitutes, houses of assignation, etc., obtained for this report by the police, and compiled by Superintendent Kennedy, on the 24th of January last, compared with the reports made on January 24, in 1864 and 1866, are as follows:—

	1864.	1866.	1867.
Houses of prostitution	599	621	569
Houses of assignation	112	99	90
Saloons with waiter girls	72	86	33
Number of public prostitutes	2123	2090	2274
Number of waiter girls in saloons	...	747	336

It will be seen at a glance, by the above tables, that the word "public" is prefixed to the word "prostitute," and this advisedly; for it is a notorious fact, say the Commissioners, that there is a very large class of women in this city who, though not known as prostitutes, or as residents of houses of ill-fame, are as deserving as the most of public women of the term so aptly applied by the French to all females of loose character—namely, that of *demi-mondes*. Of this class young girls of every grade of society—from the kid-gloved belle to the poor factory girl in the filthiest purlieu of the town—and even married women, who have their unknown places of appointment, or who patronize "select" houses of assignment, or who, to be more secret in their acts, have stealthy meetings at hotels, and other places of public resort, form the greater portion, while kept mistresses make up the balance.

Were all such persons—as well as the "pretty waiter girls," and girls who attend in concert saloons, who are not included in the number of public prostitutes, but who, it is well known, are, as a rule, women of lost character—set down under the general heading, the grand total would no doubt be swelled to twice its official number. By the exclusiveness observed by these persons, the public are unable to give certain data as to their actual number, but the fact remains the same, nevertheless, that almost once again as much crime of prostitution is committed privately, so to speak, as there is publicly in the city. From this state of things the Commissioners leave the Legislature to draw its own conclusions.

There were 2100 public prostitutes in this city in 1861, and but 1650 in 1863. This diminution in the latter year from the numbers inhabiting the city in the former is attributed to the fact that large numbers of women followed the army, or, rather, flocked to those cities nearest its encampments during the war, many of whom, while absent, sickened and died. By parity of reasoning, the increase from 1864 to 1866 was one of the natural consequences of the return of the troops to this city, where not only those prostitutes who left this city with the soldiers, but hundreds who had joined the frontiers of the army encampments from other cities, gravitated to the city as the place that held out to them the greatest prospect of "traffic."

Taking into consideration the ninety-four women lost on the Evening Star some time ago, and many others who were induced to go South by procurateurs, the decrease from the number reported in 1866, as noticeable in 1867, is easily accounted for.

Brooklyn, it is officially stated, contains but six public houses of prostitution, three known houses of assignation, and only fourteen resident public prostitutes. This state of things is not attributed to any superior virtue of Brooklyn over this city, but to the fact that New York offers more inducements to the general welfare—so to speak—of the fallen women than that place, owing to its proximity to the metropolis, can possibly offer.—*N. Y. Herald.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,

GRAVE-STONES, ETC.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES,
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.

HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24 wfm3] No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14§

SLATE MANTELS.

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability, Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.
SLATE MANTELS and Slate Work Generally, made to order.

J. B KIMES & CO.,
91 Nos. 2126, and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
s 8 4 6m VANKIRK & CO.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2-22§] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T BAILEY JAMES CASCADEN.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
No. 238 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 1 24§

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
3 6§ No 103 JONES Alley.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street,
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 3 8§

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 1 NORTH WHARVES
AND
NO. 2 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. 2 24§ ELIJAH G CATTELL.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette'
0§ GOLDSMITHS HALL, 1 BEARY Street

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
RICHINGS' ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
CAROLINE RICHINGS.....Directress
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, February 12,
Donizetti's Romantic Opera,
THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.
with a great cast.
Wednesday Evening, February 13,
MARITANA.
{ Friday Night—Benefit of Mr. CASTLE,
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, GRAND OPERATIC MATINEE, commencing at 2 o'clock.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
POSITIVELY LAST SIX NIGHTS.
MOST BRILLIANT ENGAGEMENT
ever played by
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
in the city of Philadelphia.
LAST SIX NIGHTS OF
THE HIT OF THE ENGAGEMENT,
the beautiful Play, in three acts, entitled
THE SHAMROCK,
produced with new and beautiful Scenery and Mechanical Effects.
THE FAIRY DELL,
THE BROKEN BRIDGE,
AND THE TERRIFIC FALL OF EVELEEN
From a bridge twenty feet in height.
Pat Malloy.....Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
Maggy Maguire.....Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
To conclude with the beautiful Drama, in two acts,
THE ROBBER'S WIFE.
Larry O'Gig.....Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, February 16,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE,
N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Commences at 7½ o'clock.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, February 12,
SECOND NIGHT
of the Popular Actress,
MRS. D. P. BOWERS,
who will appear in her wonderful impersonation of
LADY AUDLEY.
in Brougham's thrilling Sensational Drama of
LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET.
Robert Audley.....Mr. J. C. McCollom
To conclude with the Laughable Farce of
THE SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.
WEDNESDAY—LOVE'S MASQUERADE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
FOURTH WEEK OF JACK AND GILL.
G. L. FOX AND TROUPE
IN TWO PIECES EVERY NIGHT.
MONDAY AND EVERY NIGHT,
JACK AND GILL.
Jackadaw Jaculation and Clown.....G. L. FOX
Previous to which the Drama of
THE SNOW-BIRD.
Sloppy Sam.....G. L. FOX
Sternhold.....C. K. FOX
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF G. L. FOX.
SATURDAY—FOURTH
JACK AND GILL MATINEE

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
FOX'S COMBINATION TROUPE
EVERY EVENING,
GRAND CORPS DE BALLET, COMIC PANTOMIME
ETHIOPIAN BURLESQUE, COMIC PANTOMIME

NATIONAL HALL, MARKET STREET, above Twelfth.
EVERY EVENING this week, (except Thursday,) quarter before 8 o'clock.
MATINEES—WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, quarter before 2 o'clock. Doors open one hour sooner.
On their Fourth Annual Tour.
THE ORIGINAL EXCELSIOR
BROTHER JONATHAN AULD FOLKS,
WITH
GRAND ORCHESTRA,
in rich and varied COSTUME OF YE AULDEN TIMES, will give a short series of
CONCERTS OF SACRED MUSICK,
as sung in our grandsires days.
Choice selections from Oratorios and Miscellaneous Solos, Duetts, Trios, Quartettes, and Choruses, sung in a grand, pleasing, and mirth-provoking style, peculiar to this Company.
Single tickets 50 cents, or four for one dollar.
Reserved seats, 50 cents.
Children, 15 cents. To Matinee, 10 cents. 2 11

MASTER RICHARD COKER, THE GREAT AMERICAN BOY SOPRANO, has the honor to announce that he will give TWO GRAND CONCERTS in Philadelphia, in the ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, 12th and 13th inst. He will be assisted on these occasions by Mr. JAMES M. WEELI, the world-renowned Pianist; Signor S STRINI, the celebrated Basso Buffo Singer; Miss NETTIE STERLING, of New York, and others, with Professor OSCAR KOENIG, of Philadelphia, as accompanyist.
This will likely be the last opportunity afforded the music-loving public of Philadelphia of hearing this unusually fine combination, as both Master Coker and Mr. Weili soon leave the country to perform an engagement in Paris.
Admission, $1. Seats may be secured without extra charge at Trumpler's, Music Store, S. E. corner Seventh and Chesnut streets, and at the Continental Hotel Stand. 2 11 2t

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAIRY REGENT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 2½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY St., between Race and Vine. [2 6 3m

BRADFORD'S LAST GREAT PAINTING, "SEALERS CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS," NOW ON EXHIBITION AT
SCOTT'S ART GALLERY,
No. 1020 CHESNUT Street. 1 24§

COSTUMES! COSTUMES!
The most splendid assortment of Costumes and Properties for Masquerades, Sociables, etc., are offered at the old-established stand,
No. 917 RACE Street,
so well patronized for the last twenty-five years.
Masks of every description for sale, and no effort spared to please the fancy of patrons.
2 7 1m W. C. DESMOND.

MEDICAL.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S ALTERATIVE.
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
If you have corrupt, disordered, or vitiated blood, you are sick all over. It may appear as pimples, sores, or as some active disease, or it may only make you feel languid or depressed; but you cannot have good health if your blood is impure. Dr. Rose's Alterative removes all these impurities, and is the remedy that will restore you to health.
It is unequalled for the cure of all diseases of the glands, scrofula, tubercular consumption, and all eruptions of the skin. Price $1. Sole agents.
DYOTT & CO.,
No 232 North SECOND Street.

DR. DYOTT'S ITCH OINTMENT
will cure every form of itch, and is superior to any other remedy for the cure of that disagreeable and tormenting complaint. Price 25 cents. Sent per mail, 40 cents.
DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 North SECOND Street.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S EXPECTORANT.
For the cure of consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, catarrh, influenza, spitting of blood, bronchitis, and all diseases of the lungs.
This syrup having stood the test of many years' experience as a remedy for irritation or any inflammation of the lungs, throat, or bronchia, is acknowledged by all to be a remedy superior to any other known compound used for the relief and cure of coughs and consumption. Price $1. Sole agents.
DYOTT & CO
9 5 6m No. 232 North SECOND Street.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.

To close the estate of the late
JOHN A. MURPHEY.
Importer and Dealer in
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Phila.

His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.
A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms
GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS and WATER COOLERS
A fine assortment of PAPIER MACHE GOODS.
This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia, and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.
Note.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 1 thstu5

THE NEWS-STAND, S. W. CORNER SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets is open daily until 9 P. M., for the sale of the leading Morning, Evening, Weekly, Sunday, and Illustrated Newspapers of this city; together with the New York dailies weeklies, etc. 7 2

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 12 24 3m4p

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES!

CONVERTED INTO

5-20s of 1865 January and July,

WITHOUT CHARGE.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
10 24 rp] No. 40 SOUTH THIRD St.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
EASTERN DIVISION,
OFFICE, No. 424 WALNUT Street
PHILADELPHIA, January 21, 1867
The INTEREST IN GOLD on the First Mortgage Bon of
THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
Eastern Division,
DUE FEBRUARY 1,
Will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the Banking House of
MESSRS. JAY COOKE & CO., New York,
On and after that date.
1 2 2tF10 WILLIAM J. PALMER, Treasurer.

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD St.

JUNE, JULY, and AUGUST
7-30s
CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES
And the Difference in Market Price Allowed.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY. [12 26 3m

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL $500,000, FULL PAID.
DIRECTORS.

Jos. T. Bailey,	Wm. Ervien,	Sam. A. Bispham
Edw. B. Orne,	Osgood Welsh,	Fred. A. Hoyt,
Natha Hilles,	Ben. Rowland, Jr.	Wm. H Rhawn

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.
CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. [1 31 3m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
Bankers,
16 So. 3d St., Philada. | 2 Nassau St., New York.
Dealers in U. S. Securities and Foreign Exchange, and members of Stock and Gold Exchanges in both cities.
Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on liberal terms.
U. S. Bonds a Specialty.

FIRST-CLASS SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

North Missouri First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds for sale at
85!
All information cheerfully given.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 114 South THIRD St.
1 21 2m4p

FINANCIAL.

TEN PER CENT
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
The Hamilton Gold and Silver Mining Company of Nevada.

This Company, based upon a large and valuable property in the Mammoth and North Union Districts Nye county, State of Nevada, offer Bonds having five years to run, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum, payable said yearly at the office of the Company.
These securities form a first claim on the entire asset of the Company, and are exchangeable for ordinar stock at the option of the holder at any period during the five years
For particulars and further information, apply to the Secretary or the Managing Director, at the Office of the Company, Nos. 36 and 37 PENN BUILDINGS,
No. 430 WALNUT Street.
PRESIDENT,
HON. ALEXANDER RAMSEY.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
26 1f COL. JACOB ZIEGLER.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.
OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC PRINTING,
WASHINGTON, January 18, 1867.
In pursuance of the fourth section of the act entitled "An act to further regulate the printing of the public documents and the purchase of paper for the public printing," approved on the 27th of July, 1866, Sealed Proposals will be received until WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of February 1867, at 12 o'clock, for furnishing the Paper for the Public Printing until the 31st day of December, 1867, the said Proposals to be opened before and the award of contracts to be made by the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing, to the lowest and best bidder for the interest of the Government.
The subjoined schedule specifies, as nearly as can be ascertained, the quantity of each kind of paper that will be required; but contracts will be entered into for all that may be needed during the year, and no more:—
CLASS 1.—UNCALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.
22,000 reams of fine Printing Paper, uncalendered, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.
CLASS 2.—CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.
8000 reams of superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing fifty-three pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.
CLASS 3.—SIZED AND CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.
1000 reams superfine Printing Paper, hard-sized and super-calendered, measuring 24x32 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.
CLASS 4.—MAP PAPER.
1000 reams superfine map paper sized and calendered, of such size as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19x24 inches, and weighing twenty-one pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.
CLASS 5.—WRITING PAPERS (TO BE OF ANY REQUIRED WEIGHT).
3000 reams Quarto Post, 10x16 inches.
3000 reams Flatcap, 13x16½, or 14x17 inches.
2000 reams Double Cap, 16½x26, or 17x28 inches.
2000 reams Demy, 16x20½ inches.
2,00 reams Double Demy, 20½x32 inches.
2000 reams Folio Post, 17x22 inches.
200 reams Double Folio Post, 22x34 inches.
1000 reams medium 18x23 inches.
1000 reams royal, 19x24 inches.
500 reams super royal, 20x28 inches.
500 reams imperial, 22½x31 inches.
5000 reams of any required size not enumerated above, and not exceeding 21x40 inches.
CLASS 6—PAPER FOR POST OFFICE BLANKS (ENGINE SIZED).
400 reams measuring 22x34 inches, weighing 40 pounds per ream.
1700 reams measuring 26x32 inches, weighing 46 pounds per ream.
1200 reams measuring 25x36 inches, weighing 52 pounds per ream.
100 reams measuring 18x18 inches, weighing 22 pounds per ream.
400 reams measuring 18x24 inches, weighing 24 pounds per ream.
Proposals will be received for the whole quantity or any portion, not less than one thousand reams, of the papers designated in Classes 1 and 2, and for the whole quantity or any portion of the papers designated in Classes 5 and 6, being not less than one-fourth. Samples of the qualities or all the papers, in all the classes, will be furnished upon application at this office, and the successful bidders will be required rigidly to conform to the samples furnished.
Each class will be considered separately, and be subject to a separate contract, but bidders may offer for one or more of the classes in the same proposal.
No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a guarantee that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, will enter into an obligation, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed for; and each proposal must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the person or persons making said proposal are manufacturers of or dealers in the description of paper which he or they propose to furnish.
All the paper in the several classes must be delivered at the Government Printing Office, in the city of Washington (except Class 6, which must be delivered at Buffalo, N. Y.), in good order, free from all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, and measurement of the Superintendent, and be in all respects satisfactory.
The supplying of an inferior article in any of the classes, or a failure to supply the quantity required at any time, will be considered a violation of the contract.
Blank proposals will be furnished upon application at this office, and no proposal will be considered which does not conform exactly therewith.
Proposals will be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Paper," and addressed to the Joint Committee on Public Printing, either to the care of Hon. H. B. Anthony, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing; Hon. A. H. Laflin, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing; or C. Wendell, Esq., Superintendent of the Public Printing, Washington, D. C.
By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing.
C. WENDELL,
1 21 20t Superintendent of Public Printing.

PROPOSALS FOR CONTINUING DELAWARE BREAKWATER.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No 209 S. SIXTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., January 31, 1867.
Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until the 23d of February, 1867, for the labor necessary to put in position about sixty-seven thousand dollars ($67,000) worth of Stone at the Delaware Breakwater.
Four-fifths of the stones are to be in irregular blocks, each of from two to five tons or thereabouts in weight; one-fifth in blocks of less than two tons; all stones laid dry.
Bidders to furnish their own machinery, boats, buoys, etc., and whatever may be requisite to receive and put the stones in place.
The work at all times to be subject to rigid inspection by the Engineer and his agents, and not to be paid for until approved by him or them.
A deduction of 15 per centum on partial payments will be made until the completion of all the labor.
The labor of putting the stones in place to commence on or about the 15th of May and to be completed by the 15th of September, 1867.
Bidders will state in their proposals the rate of labor per ton of 2240 lbs. at which they will put in place the stone delivered them at the Breakwater.
Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer.
The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.
Envelopes to be indorsed "Proposals for Labor for Delaware Breakwater."
Bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on SATURDAY, the 23d of February, 1867, and bidders are invited to be present.
For further particulars, apply at this office.
C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
1 31thstu12t Major of Eng's and Bvt Lt.-Col.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, February 4, 1867.
Proposals will be received at the Office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia, until the first day of May, 1867, inclusive (unless a satisfactory proposal should be received and accepted previously), from responsible parties desiring to contract with said Company for the establishment of a direct Line of Steamships between Philadelphia and Liverpool.
Blank forms of proposals, with detailed information, will be furnished upon application to
2 7 3 1 EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15, 1867.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 28th of February, 1867, for the transportation of Military Supplies, during the year commencing April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868, on the following routes:—
ROUTE No. 1.
From Fort McPherson, Nebraska Territory, or such points as may be determined upon during the year on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Fort McPherson or from Fort Laramie, Dakotah Territory, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Nebraska, west of longitude 102 deg., in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 49 deg., in the Territory of Dakotah, west of longitude 104 deg., in the Territory of Idaho, south of latitude 44 deg., and east of longitude 114 deg., and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado north of latitude 40 deg., including, if necessary, Denver City.
ROUTE No 2.
From Fort Riley, State or Kansas, or such points as may be determined upon during the year on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any posts or depots that are now or may be established in the State of Kansas or in the Territory of Colorado, south of 40 degrees north, and to Fort Union, New Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other point or points on the route.
ROUTE No. 3.
From Fort Union or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas west of longitude 106 degrees.
ROUTE No. 4.
From St. Paul, Minnesota, to such posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota, and in that portion of Dakotah Territory lying east of the Missouri river.
The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed, on Route No. 1, 30,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 2, 20,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 3, 8,000,000 pounds; and on Route No. 4, 3,500,000 pounds.
Proposals will be made for each route separately.
Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles, at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868.
Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.
The contractor will be required to give bonds the following amounts:—
On Route No 1, $250,000.
On Route No. 2, $200,000.
On Route No. 3, $100,000.
On Route No. 4, $50,000.
Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.
Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1, 2, 3, or 4," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.
The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.
The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.
The contractors on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1867, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily for Route No. 1 at Omaha, N. T.; for Route No. 2 at Fort Riley, Kansas; for Route No. 3 at Fort Union, New Mexico; for Route No. 4 at Saint Paul, Minnesota, or at such other point for each of the several routes as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.
Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, Saint Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Santa Fe, and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposal.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
1 19tF28] ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster, U.S.A.

PROPOSALS FOR NEW JAIL.—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
WASHINGTON, January 24, 1867.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 4th of March, 1867, for the erection of the Jail in and for the District of Columbia, authorized and provided

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1867.

Partisanship on the Rampage.

It is curious to observe how a spirit of intense bigotry and unscrupulous partisanship can appropriate to its own ends the most incongruous materials. People of ordinary sense and candor saw nothing, we presume, of a *political* character in the late case of a minister who, in the endeavor to secure the obedience of his child, punished him so severely as to cause his death. The papers have not informed us whether the infatuated man was in the habit of voting the Democratic ticket or the Republican ticket; the evidence before the jury on the trial did not disclose whether he was a supporter of Congress or of the President; his views upon the question of reconstruction were not elicited, we believe; nor did the prosecuting attorney accuse the poor wretch of having been a pro-slavery man, from his excessive use of an instrument of punishment once so much in vogue among Southern slave masters. It was reserved for the lofty imagination and the transcendent genius of our *Democratic contemporary* to discover the political bearings of the transaction. That paper gloats over the miserable father's confession through a leader of nearly a column in length, in which we are treated to "Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe," "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "John Calvin," "Roger Williams," "The Quakers," "Concrete Puritanism," "New England influence," "Mr. Lincoln and his 75,000 men," "Puritan sense of duty"—all closing up with the profound and pathetic peroratic exclamation:—"*And these are the people who talk of Southern cruelty!*"

This is about as reasonable as it would have been for us to have tried to hold Catholicism and the Democratic party responsible for the murders committed by Probst. Yet we suppose there must be a class of minds upon which sophistry of this kind has its effect. We judge, however, that the *Age* is wasting its labors in that direction, since that class of people are already safely collected within the Democratic fold.

Our contemporary sneers at the expression, "A sense of duty." It says that the hard-hearted creditor collects his debts from a sense of duty; that Mrs. Stowe wrote "her vile book" from a sense of duty; and that the Calvinists drove Roger Williams out of Massachusetts, and whipped Quakers, from a sense of duty, etc. etc. Our contemporary should carry its illustrations further. When the Established Church of England persecuted the Non-conformists of every name, slaying them by thousands, are we to suppose that they did not also pretend to act from a sense of duty? When Philip and the bloody Alva drenched the Netherlands in human gore, in the interests of Catholicism, was it from a love of cruelty or from a mistaken sense of duty? Have none but the Puritans ever erred from a sense of duty?

Come down to later times. Does not our contemporary plead almost daily for Jeff. Davis and the Southern Rebels generally, because they are assumed to have acted from a sense of duty in rebelling against the United States? Take the case of our contemporary itself. Must we not suppose that it assisted the Rebel cause, and did all it could against the Government during the Rebellion, "from a sense of duty?" Has it not been, too, from a sense of duty, though a mistaken one, that it has been such a persistent supporter of that horrible and cruel system of oppression stigmatized by Wesley as "the sum of all villanies?" Take its present persecution of the colored race—its attempts to deprive them of all social and civil rights; to prevent them from being educated and enlightened; and to thrust them down into degradation and vice—must we not suppose it acting purely from a sense of duty in this? If not—if in its support of cruelty, oppression, rebellion, treason, slavery, and injustice generally, it has been *consciously* and with *malice prepense* thus acting against society, and against its own "sense of duty"—then we must give to it a much darker character than it even now possesses. This is *ad captandum*, we know; but it is a perfectly legitimate application of our contemporary's style of arguing. The truth is, a man's sense of duty is merely his sense of *right*. Through ignorance, prejudice, bigotry, or what not, he may err in his judgment of what is right, and so may conscientiously do what is in itself wrong. But are we therefore to discard conscience, and urge men to violate their sense of duty and do what they believe to be wrong? Such would seem to be our contemporary's idea.

The Report of the New Orleans Investigating Committee.

The report of the committee of Congress appointed to investigate the New Orleans riot was read in the House of Representatives yesterday. It fully confirms the previously ormed popular judgment of that infamous proceeding. The Committee say that there has been no occasion during our national history where a riot has occurred so destitute of justifiable cause, resulting in a massacre so inhuman and fiend-like, as that which took place at New Orleans on the 30th of July last.

The riot was premeditated by Mayor Monroe and the thugs and Rebels forming his police. During the massacre, with exceptional cases, the police vied with the mob in the work of murder. Over two hundred innocent persons were butchered. No policeman was killed, none severely wounded, and only ten at all injured.

The President lent himself, in advance, to the purposes of Monroe and his bloody associates. The aid of the military was promised to them, and orders to that effect were issued, not through the Secretary of War, or the General of the army, but directly to the conspirators themselves.

The condition of Louisiana demands the prompt interposition of the United States authority to save her from anarchy. The Committee accordingly report a bill for the organization of civil government within the limits of that State. It is carefully drawn, and seems to meet the demands of the case better than any plan heretofore proposed. It will come up for discussion to-day in the House.

Admission of Nebraska—A Retrospect.

It is now almost thirteen years since Stephen A. Douglas, then a Senator in Congress from the State of Illinois, proposed an amendment to a bill pending in the Senate for the organization of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, providing for the repeal of the slavery restriction clause of the celebrated Missouri Compromise. The proposed measure, though disguised under the specious name of "Popular Sovereignty," was really brought forward in the interest of the slave power, then aiming at supreme control in the Government of the nation. Like an overdose of poison, it proved its own antidote. It served to rouse the slumbering conscience of the nation, stupefied and debauched by acquiescence in the infamous Fugitive Slave bill, and other so-called compromise measures of 1850, and opened that final epoch of the anti-slavery struggle whose fruits the nation is even now endeavoring to secure. Upon the night of the original passage of the bill through the Senate, William H. Seward, who led the little phalanx of anti-slavery men in that body, made a speech, whose lustre we could wish had not since been so sadly dimmed, in which he uttered these striking words:—"*Come on, then, gentlemen of the Slave States. Since there is no escaping your challenge, I accept it in behalf of the cause of freedom. We will engage in competition for the virgin soil of Kansas, and God give the victory to the side which is stronger in numbers as it is in right.*"

What a history from that day to this! First came the Kansas struggle, lasting from 1855 to 1861, and resulting in the final downfall of the Democratic party. Then followed the Rebellion of the South, and its mad efforts to overthrow the Government of the nation, resulting in the abolition of slavery and the extinction of the slave power. The ship of state still tosses upon the uncalmed waves of that great convulsion. But the progress she has made towards the haven of Republican principles is shown in the latest act of Federal legislation, the admission of Nebraska as a State upon the basis not only of liberty, but of absolute political equality for all her inhabitants. How wonderfully has Providence overruled the wrath of men, and caused their wicked designs to further the great purposes of His will!

Of the men who voted for the Nebraska bill in the Senate, poor Douglas has gone to his grave, dying amid the fierce and bloody convulsion which he did so much to evoke; Cass too has passed away; Hunter, Mason, Slidell, Gwin, and Benjamin are traitors, fugitives, and vagabonds from the country which, failing to rule, they attempted to ruin.

Of those who voted against the bill, Foot and Houston have passed from among men; Chase is our honored Chief Justice; Seward is Secretary of State; Fessenden, Sumner, and Wade are still in the Senate; and Hamlin has been Vice-President.

Not one of the thirty-seven Senators who voted for the bill is now in public life. Among those who supported the bill in the House of Representatives, we find the names of James H. Lane, Frederick P. Stanton, John C. Breckinridge, J. A. McDougall, and others who have figured since in public life. Of the whole number, however, 113, but two or three are still left in official position.

Among the opponents of the bill in the House we find the names of a large number who are still members of that body, or in other public positions, such as Banks, the Washburnes, John Wentworth, Governor Fenton, Senators Yates and Morgan, L. D. Campbell, etc. Joshua R. Giddings, and many others of lesser note, have passed away.

In all our political history, there is no one governmental act which seems to have been the proximate cause of such great and startling results as the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

—An English journal says:—"The dignified repose of one of our highest courts of legal judicature was disturbed on Saturday by an incident of an uncommon description. During a momentary pause in the business a decently dressed man, speaking with a northern accent, stood up in the Court of Queen's Bench, and holding up his right hand, in which he held a scrap of paper, said:—'My lords, my name is James Derbyshire, and I am authorized to come here to prove myself to be the heir of England, descended from King James II.' The Lord Chief Justice, with the most imperturbable gravity, asked if he had any application to make; and the reply being in the negative, his lordship said, 'Very well.'"

—The return of the cattle plague in Great Britain, published by authority of the Lords of the Privy Council, makes the following statements:—"The number of animals attacked since the commencement is 253,820, being 1 in every 19 of the estimated ordinary stock of cattle; and out of every 1000 attacked, the results of which have been reported, 862 animals perished."

—On the 1st of January the foreign population of Nice consisted of 123 Germans, 200 Americans, 486 English, 3 Brazilians, 16 Belgians, 7 Danes, 11 Spaniards, 415 French, 2 Greeks, 8 Dutch, 1 Hungarian, 42 Italians, 7 Moldo-Wallachians, 8 Turks, 11 Poles, 130 Russians, 5 Swedes, 21 Swiss—altogether 1495.

THE FENIAN ARMY.

Important Orders of President Roberts and General Spear—Organization of the Irish-American Army.

The following order, designating the organization of the Irish Republican Army, with which the second invasion of Canada is to be attempted, is now for the first time made public:—

WAR DEPARTMENT, FENIAN BROTHERHOOD, No. 706 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, January 21, 1867.—The following name and designation is hereby given to the regiments of infantry of the Irish Republican army, now under process of organization, viz.:—

The infantry enrolled in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont will compose the 1st Regiment of Infantry, I. R. A. Those enrolled in Massachusetts, the 2d Regiment. In Connecticut and Rhode Island, the 3d Regiment. In New York City and Brooklyn, the 4th and 5th Regiments. In the East portion of the State of New York, east of a line running from Sacketts Harbor to Binghamton, including Albany, Troy, Utica, Plattsburg, Ogdensburg, etc. etc., 6th Regiment, and all west of that line, including Buffalo, Dunkirk, etc. etc., the 7th Regiment. The 8th Regiment will be at present left vacant.

In New Jersey and that portion of Pennsylvania lying east of the Susquehanna river, the 9th Regiment. All of Pennsylvania lying west of the Susquehanna river, the 10th Regiment. In Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, the 11th Regiment. In Ohio, the 12th Regiment. In Indiana and Kentucky, the 13th Regiment. In Illinois, the 14th Regiment. In Michigan, the 15th Regiment. In Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, the 16th Regiment. In Missouri and Kansas, the 17th Regiment. In Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, the 18th Regiment. In Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, and Florida, the 19th Regiment. In Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon, the 20th Regiment. In Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Arizona, and New Mexico, the 21st Regiment.

1. Military Inspectors, Organizers, and Centres of Circles, in the above-named States and Territories, will immediately, upon a Company being raised, forward the muster-rolls, properly filled up, to these headquarters, when the letter of the Company will be designated and forwarded.

2. When authority is given to raise Cavalry or Artillery Companies, instructions relative to the Number of the Regiment and Letter of the Company will be issued from these headquarters as soon as complete rolls of the same are received and approved.

By command of President Wm. R. Roberts.
S. P. SPEAR,
Adj.-Gen. and Acting Secretary of War, F. B.

LETTER FROM HORACE GREELEY.

His Solicitude for the Future of the United States.

Many of the friends of Horace Greeley regret that he was not chosen to the United States Senate, and there is no man more popular in the hearts of the people than the Philosopher of the New York *Tribune*. To no one man in America does the country owe more. He feels no disappointment in the result, and said before the election he wanted no more power. He has recently written the following letter to Hon. James M. Scovel, of New Jersey:—

"NEW YORK, February 3, 1867.—My Friend:—Be patient. The world knows I did what was right, without regard to consequences. * * * * I have done my best to carry the country through the great crisis and bring her out right. I have doubtless made mistakes. I may yet make others, if I should live long enough. *I am fifty-six years old to-day*, and feel that my work is mainly done. I have just corrected my History for new editions; have paid nearly the last debt I owed, and hope to be of some use in getting the country settled on the right basis before I go hence. When business next brings you to this city, let me know a little beforehand, and I will try to sit down and talk matters over. I wish I were as free as you from public responsibility and anxiety.

"Yours, HORACE GREELEY."

Ice in London.

On the night of the 22d of January, the streets of London witnessed what is best described as a phenomenon, from its very unusual occurrence. This was a fall of rain which froze immediately on reaching the ground. The whole surface of the streets and pavement, every object on which the rain had fallen, was coated with a sheet of ice of uniform thickness, which glistened like a film of glass or varnish. In a few minutes the streets were rendered impassable. It was painful to see the omnibuses and cab horses stumbling in all directions on a sheet of ice as hard and smooth as a slide, and much more treacherous, from its uneven surface. Innumerable accidents happened. At midnight the streets were full of skaters. One gentleman skated from Onslow Square to St. James' Square, without once removing his skates.

—A Vienna letter says:—"The Austrian notions of club life are rather curious; but there are one or two clubs in Vienna which are not so unlike a sixth-rate London club, *e. g.*, the Casino, the Commercial Club—which, by-the-way, is all card, billiard, and supper rooms, with a furtive little chamber to read in—and the Union, a really comfortable, even luxurious club, with a facade of splendid windows overlooking the Freyunk, liveliest but one of all open spaces in Vienna. The reading-room, drawing-room, and billiard-room of the Union are models of convenience and elegance. An English clubman would, however, be rather surprised to see, in a corner of the last-named apartment, a huge grand piano!"

—A correspondent writes:—"The amount of gambling going on at the various Parisian *cercles* has greatly displeased the Emperor. I read in the correspondence of a Swiss paper that his Majesty summoned M. de Lavalette, and spoke to him on the subject. His Majesty is reported to have said:—'You know what gambling is, *mon cher ministre*—so just take steps to put it down.' Easier said than done. M. de Lavalette has found nothing better, I am told, than a circular which he has drawn up, and is about to publish, recommending the *cercles* to stick to whist or *piquet*, but eschew games of chance. The circular, I am told, winds up with a threat that the *cercles* where lansquenet is played after this warning will be summarily closed."

—One Monsieur Martinaire, alias Lamartiniere, has been sentenced at Paris to six months' imprisonment and fined 10,000 francs, for the possession of a clandestine press in the Isle of St. Denis. This is the press from which are supposed to have issued certain revolutionary manifestoes against the Spanish Government.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
Offices:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 54p

HON. HUGH L. BOND, OF BALTIMORE, will deliver the Sixth Lecture of the Course, under the auspices of the S. C. and STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION, on THURSDAY evening, February 14, at National Hall, MARKET Street, above Twelfth. Subject—"The Condition and Prospects of the Colored People of Maryland."
The celebrated Black Swan will furnish music, as usual.
Admission, 25 cents. Tickets may be had at TRUMPLER'S Music Store, SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, and at the door. 2 11 4t

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.—WATSON & TALLMAN'S TOILET EMPORIUM,
No. 161 North EIGHTH Street.
Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer, King's Ambrosia, Burnett's Cocoaine, London Hair Color Restorer, Tebbett's Hair Regenerator, Sterling's Ambrosia, Montgomery's Hair Restorer, Phelon's Locin, Guraud's Oriental Cream, Laird's Bloom of Youth, Email de Paris, Enamel of America. In fact all preparations requisite to the toilet, at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. 2 2 stuth 2m4p

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointments, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO,
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 1 1 y

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FRIENDS' ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, near Frankford, Twenty-third Ward, Philadelphia.
Dr. J. H. WORTHINGTON, Superintendent.
Application for the admission of patients may be made to the Superintendent, at the Asylum, or to either of the undernamed MANAGERS:—
Samuel Bettle, No. 149 N. Tenth street.
C. Ellis, N. E. cor. Seventh and Market streets.
William Bettle, No. 426 N. Sixth street.
Horatio C. Wood, No. 117 Chesnut street.
John C. Allen, No. 333 S. Fifth street.
John Carter, No. 329 S. Twelfth street.
John M. Whitall, No. 419 Race street.
Mark Balderston, No. 329 N. Sixth street.
Richard Richardson, No. 522 Arch street.
Wistar Morris, No. 229 S. Third street.
Samuel Morris, near Olney.
E. P. Morris, Germantown, and 805 Market street.
Nathan Hilles, Frankford;
David Scull, No. 815 Arch street.
W. Kinsey, S. W. cor. Third and Vine streets.
William B. Cooper, near Camden, New Jersey.
S. Emlen, Germantown, and 627 Market street.
Howard Yarnall, No. 922 Mount Vernon street.
Francis R. Close, Germantown, and No. 1 Walnut street. 1 19 3m

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 407 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 10, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the net earnings, in Scrip, bearing no interest, and convertible into the Seven per-cent Mortgage Bonds of the Company, in sums of Five Hundred Dollars, on and after MAY 1, 1867, on presentation at the Office of the Company.
The Scrip so issued will be delivered to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st of FEBRUARY next.
The Transfer Books of the Company will close at 3 o'clock this P. M., and remain closed until the 21st instant. WILLIAM WISTER,
1 15 1m Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVAIA, No. 303 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 30, 1867.
At a Stated Meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, it was
Resolved, That a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSLYLVANIA, clear of State and National tax, is hereby declared, payable on and after February 15 next, and that the Transfer Books be closed until February 22.
CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH,
1 31 thstu7t* Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF TREMONT COAL COMPANY, No. 18 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,
PHILADELPHIA, February 11, 1867.
NOTICE.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Tremont Coal Company will be held at No. 16 Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the twenty-sixth day of February, at 12 o'clock M., at which time and place the Annual Election for President and Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held.
2 11 12t GEORGE A. COLKET, Secretary.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, January 28, 1867.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 19th day of February, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Board of Trade Rooms, No. 505 CHESNUT Street.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 4th day of March, 1867, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
1 28 19t EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the DARK HOLLOW OIL AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, February 18, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at No 218½ WALNUT Street, Room No. 4, Second Story.
PHILADELPHIA, January 30, 1867. 1 30

IMPORTANT MALT REMEDIES.—HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT,
BEVERAGE OF HEALTH.
HOFF'S MALT CANDY.
HOFF'S MALT FOR THE BATH.
Sold by all druggists.
Wholesale Agent, WARD J. CAFFEE,
2 12 3t] S. E. Corner FRONT and CHESNUT Sts.

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by 6 13 wz
PHALON & SON, New York.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON S—TAKE NO OTHER.

Willcox & Gibbs' "Twisted Loop-stitch"
NO. 720 CHESTNUT ST.
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Piano Fortes.
STEINWAY & SONS' direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in *front* of the soundboard), with an iron brace frame in the *rear* of it, both frames being cast in *one piece*, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.
The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound-producing capacity is obtained and regulated to the nicest desirable point.
The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
BLASIUS BROTHERS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public, and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.
Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
For sale only by BLASIUS BROTHERS,
1 28 1m4p* No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29 y7 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

WH. SHOW IIIN TH
GROVE. CASES. 4TH ST.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP OCEAN QUEEN will be despatched on February 20, instead of the 21st, as advertised.
2 11 8t H. L. LEAF, Agent, No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

FOR RENT—A HOUSE, SUITABLE FOR two families. Two Parlors, two Kitchens, eighteen Rooms, plenty of Shade, fine Water, near Railroad, 14½ miles from Philadelphia. Address,
MRS. LEWIS, Spread Eagle, Pa.,
2 12 3t* or Eagle Station, Penna. Railroad.

TO RENT—A VERY HANDSOMELY furnished House on Walnut street, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets. Apply to
LEWIS H. REDNER,
2 6 6t No. 152 S. FOURTH Street.

A WOOD ENGRAVER OR LITHOGRAPHER can rent a large and well lighted Room, at [2 7 3t] No. 241 DOCK Street.

PARIS.—AU PAGE, No. 16 RUE VIVIENNE, Bottom of the Court Yard, on the left first floor.
SPECIALTY FOR SILKS, MANTLES, HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
2 2 30t

FOR SALE—A STYLISH, PROMPT driving Mare, suitable for all work, five year old. Address Box 64," Evening Telegraph Office." 1

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THE GREAT QUAKER NOVEL.

WOODBURN GRANGE.

A Story of English Country Life.

BY WILLIAM HOWITT.

WOODBURN GRANGE. A Story of English Country Life. By William Howitt. Complete in one large duodecimo volume, bound in green and wine morocco cloth, gilt back, and gilt name on side. Price $2 00, or done up in paper cover for $1 50.

Forney's Daily "Press," in a notice of this work in that paper, filling five columns, closes thus:—"But we must close our extended notice of this novel. It is very real—very truthful, and every incident might have happened, every character in it have lived. Only an imperfect idea of a book can be obtained, after all, from a review, but we think that our notice will interest the public in this new novel by William Howitt, and we must close by recommending all to read it."

All books published are for sale by us the moment they are issued from the press, at publisher's prices. Call in person, or send for whatever books you want to

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
1t4p] No. 306 CHESNUT Street.

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DUFFIELD ASHMEAD,

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BERLIN AND SANS SOUCI.—An Historical Romance, by L. Muhlbach, author of "Joseph Second and his Court."
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OBSERVATIONS ON THE SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF HUMAN NATURE. By Edward L. Youmans, M. D.

N. B.—All the NEW BOOKS received as soon as issued, and for sale at the lowest prices. 1t

"And ther the Leelins', wid burstin' feelins',
Stud on the steps in the peltin' rain,
And bowd as grand as, and smiled as bland as
If Mickel Rooney wor the King of Spane."

ALDERMAN ROONEY
AT THE
CABLE BANQUET.
AN IMPROVISED EPIC BY HIMSELF.
The Attin' and Dhrinkin' and Spaykin' and Toasts
PRICE, 50 CENTS.
Address all cash orders, retail or wholesale, to
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Send for our Mammoth Descriptive Catalogue.
Books sent postage paid, on receipt of retail price.
ALL NEW BOOKS are at PETERSONS'. 2 7

SKATING PARKS.

WEST PHILADELPHIA PARK!
THIRTY-FIRST AND WALNUT STREETS.
(By request of patrons).
GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL TO-NIGHT.
IF POSSIBLE, TO SURPASS THE LAST ONE.
TWO BANDS.
BECK'S PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON BANDS.
AFTERNOON.
In the Afternoon the finest display of SKATING ever seen in this city, by some of the best skaters in the world.
(THE GREAT SKATERS FROM CANADA WILL SKATE.)
AT NIGHT
A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS, By Professor Jackson, equal to the last grand display.
All persons to pass unmasked through the Office.
All skaters allowed on the Ice.
ADMISSION, 50 CTS.; SUBSCRIBERS, 25 CTS., but no subscriber is compelled to pay, although the occasion is extra, and the proprietor at a heavy expense.
To Park—Take Market or Walnut Street Cars. 1t*

KEYSTONE PARK, THIRD AND MORRIS.—Enjoy the SKATING by Moonlight. Music in attendance. 1t*

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER.

SALE OF FINELY CARVED
Agate, Siena and Castellina Vases,
FRENCH BRONZE GROUPS AND FIGURES,
TWENTY-ONE DAY BRONZE AND GILT CLOCKS,
ROCALIA CHINA VASES,
BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE, ETC.,
All the importation of a well-known firm,
TO TAKE PLACE
On Wednesday Morning, Feb. 13,
AT 10½ O'CLOCK,
AT THE ART GALLERY,
No. 1020 CHESNUT ST.
The collection is now arranged for examination.
B. SCOTT, Jr.,
2 11 2t AUCTIONEER.

Old Rye Whiskies

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,
Nos. 218 and 220 S. FRONT Street,
OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS TO SUIT,
Two Thousand (2000) Barrel Free
OLD RYE WHISKIES
Ranging from THREE to TEN years of age.
ALSO,
Six Thousand (6000) Barrels in Bond,
DISTILLED IN 1865 AND 1866.
Liberal contracts made for lots TO ARRIVE, of this year's manufacture. 2 9 stuthsmip*

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN

OF

$23,000,000.

AN ACT

TO CREATE A LOAN FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE OVERDUE BONDS OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Whereas, The bonds of the Commonwealth, and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to TWENTY-THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, have been overdue and unpaid for some time past;

And whereas, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market; therefore,

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer be, and are hereby, authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st of February and 1st of August, in the city of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal, or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely:—Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years; and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor-General, and registered in the books of the Auditor-General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, etcetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder: *Provided*, That no certificate hereby authorized to be issued shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

Section 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now overdue, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan now authorized to be issued, shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds, or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding, in a fiduciary capacity, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State or moneys, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

Section 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

Section 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

Section 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal, or local taxation, after the interest due February 1st, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

Section 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.
JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the Office of the State Treasurer in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, until 12 o'clock M., of the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be endorsed as follows:—"Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America.

Bids will be received for $5,000,000, reimbursable in five years and payable in ten years; $8,000,000, reimbursable in ten years, and payable in fifteen years; and $10,000,000, reimbursable in fifteen years and payable in twenty-five years. The rate of interest to be either five or six per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local, and municipal taxes.

The overdue bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the overdue loans aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or overdue loans.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay. 2 7

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

To accommodate our continually increasing business, we have taken the commodious room,
SECOND STORY, NEW LEDGER BUILDING,
S. W. Corner SIXTH and CHESNUT Sts.,
(Entrance on Sixth street),
Into which we have removed, where we shall be pleased to see our many patrons and friends.
J. M. BRADSTREET & SON,
J. B. BROOKE, Superintendent Philadelphia Office.
Philadelphia, February 2, 1867. 2 2 1m

REMOVAL.
E. M. THARP,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
REMOVED TO No. 32 South THIRD Street.
COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the United States 2 2 1m4p

DREER & SEARS REMOVED TO No. 412 PRUNE Street.—DREER & SEARS, formerly of Goldsmith's Hall, LIBRARY Street, have removed to No. 412 PRUNE Street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, where they will continue their Manufactory of Gold Chains, Bracelets, etc., in every variety. Also the sale of fine Gold, Silver, and Copper. Old Gold and Silver bought.
January 1, 1867] 1 19 3m,

STATE OF EUROPE.

LETTER FROM PARIS.

SPECIAL CONTINENTAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PARIS, January 22, 1867.

The Crowning of the Edifice.

Though the public in general is far from underrating the importance of the step which has just been taken by the Emperor, it cannot be concealed that the wishes of the nation at large are not completely satisfied. Reflection will no doubt serve to show its practical value, but for some days past hope had risen so high in the public mind that the first impression will be one more akin to disappointment than to satisfaction. The right of address, conferred by the decree of the 24th of November, is completely suppressed. We would have preferred that it should have been allowed to remain for the first session of each Legislature. But however that may be, the right of interpellation and the presence of the Ministers in the Chambers does not appear to us to be a compensation for the absence of all discussion on the address.

We have no grounds, as yet, for forming a judgment respecting the limits within which the right of public meeting will be permitted. A bill on this subject will have to be laid before the Legislature. The honor of taking the first step belongs to the Emperor, and we shall see whether the legislative body will give a liberal interpretation to the purpose of the sovereign. Are we to believe that the sole change which will be made in the laws respecting the press will be the transfer to the Correctional tribunals of the repressive power hitherto wielded by the Government? That a journal should not be liable to be warned, suspended, or stopped by a simple administrative act is, without doubt, an important concession; but if these powers be transferred in their whole extent to the tribunals just named, the press will have before it an irresponsible judge in the place of one who was accountable to public opinion, and its material condition will not be really changed. Does the Government intend to maintain the necessity for ministerial authorization, the deposits of caution-money, and the fiscal duties which weigh upon journals? On the explanations which may be given upon these different points, and the practical application which may be made of the principles laid down in the Emperor's letter, will depend the final impression which public opinion will retain respecting these important measures.

The New Bill on the Press in France.

The first corollory of the new constitutional reforms in France will be the presentation to the legislative body of a bill on the press. We learn that this is already being drawn up, and will be submitted immediately to the examination of the Council of State. The probability is that the principal provisions will be taken from the act of the 22d of March, 1822, which also submitted offenses of the press to the Correctional jurisdiction. The modifications which are to be introduced into the legislation on the press will doubtless have, for consequence, to suppress the previous authorization at present required for starting a political journal. In conformity with the Emperor's letter, a bill on the regulation of the right of meeting is being actually drawn up. It is expected to be shortly laid before the Council of State, in order to be submitted to the Chambers in the early part of the session, at the same time as that on the press.

The Russian Paternal Government.

The Government of St. Petersburg is now holding down poor Poland with an iron hand. Our correspondent in Warsaw writes us that, since the rupture of diplomatic relations between Rome and St. Petersburg, and the breaking up of the Concordat which subsisted between Russia and the Holy See, the Catholic clergy of that country are in an extremely difficult position. There is no longer any question of the free exercise of Roman Catholic worship; and the assertion may be made without exaggeration that, from the bishops down to the country cure, the entire clergy are placed under the surveillance of the most intermeddling police in Europe. The schismatic clergy, with which the Russian Government has infested the country, cannot declare that sermons should be preached in the Catholic churches whilst they are forbidden in the Roman Greek Church.

In every discourse from the pulpit the Muscovite clergy and the police send out political allusions, and threaten the preachers with exile to Siberia. A cure of the district of Sandomiez quite recently informed our correspondent that the head of the police in that town had just prohibited a priest from preaching on the Sabbath, if he did not wish to be sent to Warsaw in chains. Whoever knows how profoundly the Catholic faith is rooted in the hearts of the Polish people, will easily understand how greatly this system of violence has excited public opinion against the Government of St. Petersburg in the kingdom of Poland.

M. Rouher and the Holy See.

The latest accounts from the Holy City inform us that everything is quiet in Rome, which is a source of uneasiness to the Cardinals, as it is well known that the Democratic committee is actively at work. The French Minister of Foreign Affairs has sent a note to the Holy See, urging it to abolish the custom house barriers, by means of an arrangement with the King of Italy, and to secularize the Government completely in the provinces of Frorinore, Velletri, and Vertubi; moreover, to grant greater freedom to the municipality of Rome.

A Military Execution in Paris.

A great sensation has been caused in Paris by the execution of the two Corsican soldiers, Ciosi and Agostini, for the murderous attack in a wine shop on a man named Vitte, at Champerret, some weeks since. They were both shot, a few days ago, at Vincennes. After hearing Mass in the chapel, Ciosi asked for a morsel of bread and a glass of brandy, and both culprits were supplied; the former also smoked a cigar on his way to the place of execution. Agostini's fortitude failed him at the last moment, and he had to be bound to a post on the ground. Ciosi maintained his coolness to the last, confessed his guilt, and said he was ready to die. At his request, his eyes were not bandaged. At the first shot both men fell dead.

Severity of the Winter in France.

The weather has been extremely severe in France for the last fortnight. From Havre we hear that the cold there has been intense. Unusually large numbers of birds visit the towns from hunger and cold, and they become an easy prey to sportsmen. A covey of partridges also alighted in the town, before the Bourse, and two were captured. At Rouen, for the first time during a week, no snow fell, and under the influence of a warm sun during the middle of the day, a thaw took place. The streets, however, afterwards become all the more dangerous, and numerous accidents occurred.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE THIRD PAGE.]

"THE ROONEYS."—Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers have for sale an admirable little work, entitled "The Rooneys." It is a satire on the Democratic aristocracy of New York, and is not only well conceived, but executed with a fund of humor which does credit to the author's comic fancy. We feel assured that all lovers of the ridiculous will be delighted with the adventures of "Alderman Rooney." The following verses are samples of the rich flow of humor:—

THE RECEPTION.

And ther the Leelins wid burstin feelins
Shtud on the shteps in the peltin rain,
And bowd as grand as, and shmiled as bland as
If Mickel Rooney wor the King of Spane.
The Police Inspecthor and Port Collectior
Shtud on aich side as we boulted in;
"An sunny wether," said both togedher,
"Yer welkim, Rooney! shuv out yer tin."

Then Muster Smyth did lade in my wife, wid
A graceful aise that was mighty fine,
And John A. K. wid myself the way thrid
Through crowds of polls drawd up in line.
Thus through the throng thin we passed along, whin
We kem at last to the bankwik hall,
Wher waitin spoonies sung out, "The Rooneys!"
And flung the doors hard agin the wall.

A LATE CONFEDERATE SOLDIER AND HIS WIFE IN TROUBLE.—William Wilson resides in the State of Delaware and the town of Milford. During the war he was actively employed in the Rebel ranks. Peace returning, he returned, but not liking the location of his former home, he moved into the State of New Jersey, near the town of Hattonfield. Here he became acquainted with a young woman, an inmate of the family of Mr. Joseph Lippincott for over eleven years, and in time married her, when both left again for Delaware. About one week ago the dwelling of Mr. Lippincott was entered by forcing open the kitchen door, and clothing and jewelry taken to the amount of $300. Wilson and his wife having been seen in the neighborhood suspiciously, were fully believed to be the perpetrators of the theft. Officer Lawrence becoming cognizant of the affair, started down to Delaware, and arrested them, brought them up, and they will soon have the benefit of Jersey law.

A SALE OF VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS.—A rare opportunity for the purchase of valuable paintings is now offered to connoisseurs at the salesrooms of Mr. B. Scott, Jr., No. 1020 Chesnut street. The sale will commence on Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock, and will be continued day and evening until the entire collection is sold. Among the most prominent of the paintings is a beautiful landscape by G. F. Bensell. A marine piece by E. Ohrne is remarkable for its depth of coloring and the bold, free conception of the storm at sea. As one looks at the picture he can almost see the ship tossed in the surging mountains of water. A moonlight scene by T. Moran needs no encomiums. Those who have seen any of his paintings know what they all are. The above are only selected at random. It would require a long article to give the collection one-half of its due, and we can only say to our friends, go and see them.

A TUSSLE BETWEEN THE ROBBERS AND THE ROBBED.—Yesterday a number of young men, six in number, entered the dry goods store of J. B. Greene, at Franklin and Spring Garden streets, and snatched a piece of cloth and twenty-two dollars in money. They were spied by the owner, who immediately gave chase down Spring Garden street, in which direction the thieves went. He soon came up to George Brown, about 19 years old, and getting him by the throat, attempted to arrest him. The other five then turned upon Greene, and beat him in a dreadful manner, but fled on the appearance of reinforcements. Throughout the tussel, Mr. Greene, with commendable courage, kept fast hold of Brown, and when the tussle was over, took him to his store, while word was sent to Officer Fish, who lodged him at the Station House. Alderman Massey held the offender in $800 bail to answer at Court.

A VIOLENT YOUTH.—James Cathcart, aged 18, took a walk last evening, and stopped at numerous places where he refreshed and strengthened the inner man. Not only did he do this, but he imbibed freely exciting beverages, so that by the time he got on to a Lombard and South streets car, at near Seventeenth and South streets, he was about half boozled. On his entrance to the car its former peace was changed to disturbance, for young Cathcart commenced to break the windows, and when the conductor attempted to put him out, beat him so badly that he was unfit for further duty. Cathcart was arrested and taken to the lockup. The Superintendent of the road this morning lodged complaint against the offender, the conductor being unable to appear, and Alderman Lutz held him in $1200 bail for a further hearing.

THE GREAT SKATING MATCH for the benefit of the Northern Home for Friendless Children, and Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, postponed from last week, will take place in Dr. Jansen's Central Park, corner of Fifteenth and Wallace streets, on Wednesday (tomorrow) afternoon, February 13, from 3 until 6 o'clock. Some of the most celebrated skaters will participate. Dr. Jansen has kindly volunteered the use of his Park for the above occasion. The Satterlee Band, Mr. Hermann, leader, have also volunteered their services. Colonel T. S. West and Major F. West, from Wisconsin, and Colonel Tilden, from Boston, celebrated skaters, will engage in a trial of skill with the Philadelphia Club and the members of the Central Park. Tickets 50 cents.

ATTEMPT TO KILL IN A ROW BETWEEN TWO "TARS."—Yesterday morning about 9 o'clock, George Chism, aged 28 years, and Samuel Mason, each employed on two schooners then lying at the North Pier, No. 15, got into an dispute about some trivial matter, and Mason, becoming offended, exhibited it by choking and otherwise blackening the face of Chism. Chism, enraged at this, shook off his antagonist, went down into the cabin of the schooner on which he was employed, and issued therefrom with a blunderbuss, which he fired at Mason, the buckshot with which the blunderbuss was loaded taking effect in the left arm and left side of Mason. Chism was arrested by Officer Oakes, and held to await the decision of the doctors as to the condition of Mason, who was taken to the Episcopal Hospital, in a critical condition.

CASE OF BIGAMY.—In these times when everything is so dear (?) and there are breakers ahead, one would suppose that most ordinary mortals would be satisfied with one woman to help spend what he makes. But an individual named John Sinen was up before Alderman Williams this morning, charged with appropriating two of the gentler sex to his own use. The first or true wife was the complainant in the case. She was not willing to share her "apple-faced" lord and master with Mrs. S. No. 2, and appeared aganist John. Some time ago we noticed both of John's marriages in the same edition of one of our daily papers. When before the Alderman this morning, John looked decidedly downish, and no doubt thought he had got even more than he had bargained for. He will have a further hearing in the case.

STEALING WASH-CLOTHES, AND COMMITTING AN ASSAULT.—John Ward, aged 37, entered the yard of a dwelling in Cherry street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, and took down wash-clothes, towels, linens, etc. He was caught in the act, and was arrested. When being taken to Alderman Tunison's Office, a colored woman, who had discovered the theft, was walking a little ahead of the officer and prisoner, when the latter stepped forward a little, and with his unfettered hand struck the colored woman a blow on the head, knocking her down. Upon being questioned as to the cause of his violence, he replied that he was now satisfied, and he did not care if he did go to prison. He was held in $500 bail to answer at a further hearing.

ANOTHER OF THE YOUNG MISCREANTS who were engaged a fortnight ago in the amusement of shooting into the window of the shop of William Read, Twenty-third and Locust streets, and wounding the proprietor severely, has been caught. His name is Thomas Knowles, aged ten years. He is the one who fired the first shot. Two others were some time ago arrested. Alderman Tunison held him in default of $600 bail.

HOUSES ENTERED.—Notice was given this morning at the Station House that a dwelling No. 133 Reed street, the residence of F. A. Klein, was entered yesterday, and a lot of clothing, shirts, drawers, towels, etc., some bearing the marks F. A. K., and others A. K., stolen. No information as to the robber has been received.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—Before Ald. Tittermary, yesterday, one McGinnis, a liquor dealer, Carpenter street, below Sixth, was charged with receiving ten barrels of whisky, knowing them to have been stolen. He was held for a further hearing.

BEFORE THE COMMISSIONERS—CONFISCATION OF COUNTERFEIT STENCILS.—In a case before the Commissioners this morning of an establishment using counterfeit stencils to evade the tax, the United States Collector testified:—I went to Granite street, to a liquor store, Mr. Lavens proprietor, and asked Mr. Anderson, who is in the employ of Mr. Lavens, and during the absence of the Marshal for the arrest of the latter, for the stencils of the establishment. He seemed greatly agitated, and said he would find them; and when stooping down to look under a shelf, I pulled a counterfeit stencil out from under his vest. This stencil was marked C. McCall, U. S. Inspector. Prior to September, 1866, I asked Anderson where he got it, and he said that he got it from a Mr. Allen, a counterfeit stencil cutter. Mr. Anderson is held under bonds to answer.

SEIZURE OF FIFTEEN BARRELS OF WHISKY.—This morning four persons were arrested, in whose possession were found fifteen barrels of whisky, part marked, and part without marks, which was being stored by these four persons in a suspicious manner, in an old stable, wagon house, and carpentershop. The whisky is from a distillery in Hutchinson street, near Thompson, and all the circumstances indicate an attempt to evade the revenue tax.

The persons' names are George W. Kressler, who is the foreman of the distillery, John Bird, William P. Delaney, and John Mandau, the three latter being engaged as laborers. Two horses, drawing a large wagon, were the means of transporting the liquor from the distillery to the stables. The parties will appear before the Commissioners for trial.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND MANAGERS—At the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Wyoming Canal Company, held at their office, No. 314½ Walnut street, at noon to-day, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:—

President—Robert F. Taylor. Managers—Joseph H. Dulles, Benjamin Orne, John H. Brown, Francis A. Godwin, John Eisenbrey, Jr., Andrew Mehaffey, F. P. Darling, of Wilkesbarre, Charles Parrish, of Wilkesbarre. Secretary. A. C. Dulles.

OUR NAVIGATION—DEPARTURE OF STEAMERS.—The City Ice Boat, Captain Schellenger, left the Southern Steamship Company's wharf at 12½ P. M., *en route* for Chester, to bring up a Liverpool vessel that arrived last night. The river in front of the city is open as far as the eye can see. The Tonawanda for Savannah, the Juniata for New Orleans, and the Hendrick Hudson for Havana, sailed at 7 A. M. this morning for their several ports.

NO BETTER INVESTMENT CAN BE FOUND THAN CLOTHING AT OUR PRESENT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, WHICH ARE LOWER THAN THEY POSSIBLY CAN BE NEXT WINTER.
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

WE CALL ATTENTION to the Twenty-Second Annual Report of the New York Life Insurance Company, published in our columns to-day. This Company ranks as one of the best and most reliable Life Insurance Companies in the United States. The business of the Company being *strictly mutual*, all the surplus is annually divided among the policy-holders. Assets, near seven millions of dollars. Income for 1866, $3,088,894·47, with an *annual* dividend of fifty per cent. Special care in the selection of its risks, strict economy, and a safe and judicious investment of its funds, emphatically characterize the management of the New York Life. To such guardianship fathers can with confidence commit the ultimate hopes of their dependent families; for the scrupulous integrity with which the Company has ever discharged such vital trusts is daily adding to the number of its clients. It should be a subject of pride and pleasure to the President, Hon. Morris Franklin, and the Actuary, W. H. Beers, Esq., to reflect upon the position to which their conjoint abilities have advanced this treasury of the provident; for the uprightness with which its affairs have been conducted, has not only established the fame of the corporation, but has conferred a benefit upon humanity by thus instructing it in the value of the great principle of Life Insurance. A. G. Seckel, Esq., Penn Buildings, No. 428 Walnut street, is the General Agent, a gentleman well known in business circles for integrity active, energy, and perseverance; one who will be glad to furnish any information required, when called on at the Office of the Agency.

SALE OF MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.—This evening, at 7½ o'clock, there will be sold, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, about 125 fine modern Oil Paintings, of great worth and merit, and executed by celebrated American artists. The collection comprises all the different varieties of scenic representations, of landscapes, marine, portraits, art studies, etc., and all mounted in elegant gold-leaf frames.

On Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, at the same place, finely carved Agate, Bardiglio and Amarmo Vases, Bronze Clocks, Figures, and Groupes, Bohemian Glassware, Gilt Candelabras, etc., being one of the finest selections of artistic workmanship yet offered to the public. The collection will be ready for examination on Tuesday.

On Thursday evening, a rare opportunity will be offered our citizens and those desiring to purchase, in the shape of a private collection of modern Oil Paintings, made by William Stokes Boyd, Esq., and comprising works by leading artists of all the celebrated European schools of art.

ECONOMY should be practised by everybody in all things. One dollar expended now in purchasing a bottle of Jayne's Expectorant, by those troubled with a slight Cough or Hoarseness or Sore Throat, may save the expense of a doctor's bill. A neglected Cough often ends in Consumption. A slight inflammation of the lining of the wind tubes, the usual symptoms of which are a Sore Throat and a Pain in the Breast, will soon lead, through want of attention, to Bronchitis. A day's delay may entail months of suffering. Let the afflicted try at once Jayne's Expectorant. It is a standard remedy, and its curative properties have been tested by thousands of persons who have recovered their health by its use. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

SALE OF ARTICLES OF VERTU AT SCOTT'S ART GALLERY.—On Wednesday morning, B. Scott, Jr., will sell at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, finely carved Agate, Siena, and Castellina Vases, of great beauty and tasteful designs; also bronze groupes and figures of historic interest, twenty-one day bronze and gilt clocks, Rocalia china vases, Bohemian glassware, etc., all being lately imported for a well-known city firm. The collection is now ready for examination, and should be seen by all.

TO THE PUBLIC.—J. J. Tuttle, No. 926 Chesnut street, importer of Wines, Teas, Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces, etc., will shortly open a large stock of goods. Previous to which is offered a choice assortment of genuine Havana Cigars, imported in the steamers Hendrick Hudson and Stars and Stripes.

IF YOU WANT A RELIABLE AND USEFUL FAMILY CASE OF MEDICINES, we can conscientiously recommend one of Dr. Humphreys' Homœopathic Specifics. Having used them ourselves, and knowing of their extensive use by our friends, we hazard nothing in speaking well of them to all who desire having such an arrangement for family use. See advertisement in another column.

AMONG THE PATENTS recently issued by the Patent Commissioner at Washington, is one for "dressing grindstones." We know of an excellent plan for dressing the Commissioners, and that is to send their orders and measurement to Charles Stokes & Co., under the Continental. Persons may think, by this notice, that we "have an axe to grind" ourselves.

THE SPLENDID COLLECTION of Oil Paintings selected and purchased in Europe and the United States, by W. Stokes Boyd, Esq., is now on exhibition in the Southeast Gallery of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, and will be sold on Thursday evening, 14th instant, at 7½ o'clock, by B. Scott, Jr., auctioneer.

PUBLIC taste has decided that Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" shall reign supreme among the perfumes manufactured on this continent—a fact of which the unprecedented increase in its sales during the past six months is proof unanswerable.—*Newton Register.*

MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.—B. Scott, Jr., will sell, this evening, at 7½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, every Painting in the catalogue, without reserve,

FOR FINE confections, fruits, and delicacies, go to G. W. JENKINS, No. 1007 Spring Garden street.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

WHO MAKES THE BEST AND CHEAPEST CLOTHING? WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, POPULAR CLOTHIERS, Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

MARSHALL—DOLL.—On Thursday evening, February 7, by the Rev. J. H. A. Bomberger, D. D., THOMAS L. MARSHALL to EMMA, daughter of George Doll, Esq., all of this city.

TOMLINSON—HOSKIN.—January 30, 1867, by the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, Mr. C. J. S. TOMLINSON to Miss CLARA HOSKIN, all of this city.

DIED.

BABE.—On Saturday, the 9th instant, Mr. GEORGE BABE.

His male relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 315 Washington avenue; also Hencotis Adelphos Lodge, No. 28, I. O. of O. F., and Fredonia Division, No. 36, Sons of Temperance, on Wednesday, the 13th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

CABALE.—On Thursday morning, February 7, VICTOR ALEXANDRE CABALE, second son of Orens Joseph Louis and Celeste Louise Cabale, aged 16 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are particularly invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Thursday morning, the 14th instant, from the residence of his father, No. 13 S. Ninth street. Service at St. Mary's, S. Fourth street.

CARVER.—On the 12th instant, of pneumonia, MARY EMILY, wife of WILLIAM T. CARVER, and daughter of the late Tilghman Rupp.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

HUSTON.—On Saturday morning, Dr. S. C. HUSTON.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, N. W. corner of Thirty-ninth and Spruce streets, on Wednesday, the 13th instant, at 10½ o'clock A. M., without further notice.

LEIDY.—Suddenly, on the 11th instant, at Memphis, Tennessee, MONROE T. LEIDY, in the 50th year of his age, formerly of Norristown, Pa.

MILLIGAN.—On the 10th instant, MARGARET MILLIGAN, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Isabella Hollingsworth, No. 4255 Ludlow street, West Philadelphia (between Market and Chesnut streets), on Wednesday, the 13th instant, at 3 o'clock. Interment in the Asbury Vault.

REEVES.—On the morning of the 8th instant, FRANKLIN T. REEVES, son of Joel and Sarah R. Reeves, in the 27th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 705 N. Eighth street, on Third-day, the 12th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

RISTINE.—On the 11th instant, LAVINIA, wife of Clarence Ristine, and daughter of Susan Ann and the late John Mitchell, aged 20 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her mother's residence, No. 510 Christian street, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

TO LOCKSMITHS. — A LARGE VARIETY of Keys, and other Hardware suitable for your use, may be found in the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

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ORANGES, LEMONS, AND PEANUTS.—2000 boxes Oranges and Lemons, 1000 bushels large Virginia Peanuts, 1000 bushels North Carolina Peanuts, all in fine condition, landing and for sale by JOSEPH P. BUSSIER & CO., 2 11 3t No. 198 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

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We call your attention to our NEW ARTICLE of Refined Saponifier, or Concentrated Lye, THE READY FAMILY SOAP MAKER. Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Orders received by FERGUSSON & SMITH, Brokers in Drugs, Dyes, and Chemicals, 2 9 3t] No. 43 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

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OWENS & CO., No. 428 WALNUT Street, have received special information from the Department at Washington that the bounties will be paid rapidly, in proof of which they have received over one hundred and fifty checks for their clients. Much depends in the payment of claims on the manner in which they are made up, as well as upon the facilities in Washington, for prosecuting them to a final issue. Owens & Co., would apprize their patrons that they have both these requisites, and would call the public attention to these facts,

Bounty, Prize Money, Arrears of Pay, Pensions, Horse Claims, Land Warrants, Additional Pay to Officers for servants, which all officers are entitled to. Also, funeral expenses collected for bringing home the remains of deceased soldiers, and all other claims against the General and State Governments.

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CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The following are the Congressional proceedings of yesterday, continued from our Fourth Edition :—

WASHINGTON, February 11.

Senate.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, moved that the Senate take up the resolution offered by him on Saturday last, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether Andrew Johnson, Vice President and acting President of the United States, had any authority to appoint provisional Governors for the States lately in rebellion. Mr. Chandler said:

I think this resolution is very important at this time. If the President had no authority of law under the Constitution to appoint provisional Governors for the States lately in rebellion, then the action of those Governors falls. There have been no governments established over these States, and the inception itself was illegal. Now, sir, I desire that the Committee on the Judiciary should make an early report upon this subject. It is due to the President, and it is due to the country, that these points shall be settled, and settled at an early day. I am not a lawyer, and am hardly competent to decide for myself, still less for the Senate, whether there was any such authority.

We know, Mr. President, that when Andrew Johnson, through the bullet of J. Wilkes Booth, became President of the United States, the rebels had laid down their arms, and that all of these rebel States were held by military powers; and under this military power Andrew Johnson had a right to appoint military governors, not only for every one of the States lately in rebellion, but for every city, had he seen fit so to do. The laws of war are as well understood as the written Constitution or the laws of peace. They regulate, govern and control all civilized nations.

When Mr. Lincoln desired to create a government in Tennessee he appointed Andrew Johnson Brigadier General in the army of the United States, and as Brigadier General in the army of the United States he appointed him Governor of Tennessee. This he had a right to do as Commander-in-Chief of the army. But, sir, it is another, and a very different thing to appoint a provisional governor.

I believe, sir, that it is an office unknown to the Constitution and laws of our government, and an office which, in my judgment, he had no authority to create. Those governors were not sent to the Senate for confirmation, nor would it have made them any more governors if we had confirmed them; because the Senate and Andrew Johnson together could not have created the office if there was no authority of law. Then, sir, it required the House of Representatives and the Senate and Andrew Johnson united, having first enacted a law creating the office, before an officer could be thus appointed. Now, Mr. President, under the laws of war, as I have said, he had a right to hold these States by military power and force. These laws of war have been changed from age to age. They are arbitrary; they are simply the will of the conqueror. Under the laws of war in ancient times, prisoners of war were remorselessly put to death. The laws, from age to age, became modified, but as late as the year 1866, as late as the month of July, 1866, the laws of war empowered the conqueror to levy all the expenses of the war upon the conquered. When Prussia conquered Austria she not only took from Austria what provinces she desired to take, but she actually compelled Austria to pay thirty millions of florins for the expenses of the war. When Austria annexed Frankfort-on-the-Main, she made Frankfort pay for the expense for conquering her. Under the laws of war the conquered must submit to the will of the conqueror, and the United States had a perfect right, under the laws of war, to make these rebels pay the whole expense incurred by this government in putting down the rebellion.

Mr. President, if Andrew Johnson, in violation of law, in violation of the Constitution and with, out authority under the laws of war, has assumed and exercised power that did not belong to him, but which belonged to Congress, then I do not hesitate to say, and I say it with deliberation, that for this one act, and it alone, Andrew Johnson should be impeached. I say it, sir, as one of his judges. I say it understanding the force of what I say; that if he is guilty of this one act of usurpation—if this one act was without authority of law or of the Constitution or the laws of war, then, sir, he should be impeached. The judge on the bench has the right to say that if the man before him was guilty of murder then he ought to be hanged; if he was guilty of horse stealing then he should be sent to the State's prison. The judge has a right to say this; and I have a right to say that if Andrew Johnson is guilty of this usurpation with which he is charged, then he ought to be impeached for that act, and that alone.

But, Mr. President, there are other allegations made against Mr. Johnson, acting President of the United States. It is alleged, Mr. President, I know not whether it be true or false, that Andrew Johnson delivered over the property seized from rebels in railroad rolling stock throughout the south; that he delivered over this property without authority of law, to the rebel railroad agencies; and it is alleged again that the railroad rolling stock sent from the north to the south, amounting to many millions of dollars in value, was, without authority of law, and in violation of law, by express order of Andrew Johnson, sold on credit to those rebel railroad organizations.

If this allegation be true, then I say that Andrew Johnson had as much right to put his hand into the Treasury of the United States and take out so many millions of dollars as he had to sell that stock to the southern railroads on credit, and for that act, if he be guilty, I say he should be impeached and removed. Sir, this is a government of law, and the President is a mere executive officer to carry out the law. He is sworn to obey and execute the law, and if he fails in that duty he is amenable to the law, the same as any other individual in the United States.

It is alleged, again, Mr. President, and I know not whether the allegation be true or false, but it is alleged, that Andrew Johnson, without authority of law, and in violation of law, ordered the collection of the direct tax levied upon those rebel States to be stopped. I know not whether this be true or false. The allegation is made, and if it be true—if in violation of law and against law he ordered this thing to be done—then for that act Andrew Johnson should be impeached and removed.

It is likewise alleged, Mr. President, that Andrew Johnson has, in direct violation of the Constitution, which says he shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators concur, and that he shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors and other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, which shall be established by law—I say it is alleged he has violated this provision of the Constitution.

The Constitution has appointed as his advisers the Senate of the United States, and the Senate of the United States must advise as well as consent. The Constitution so declares. Now, sir, it is alleged that, in direct violation of this clause of the Constitution, he not only has not advised with the Senate, but he has deliberately appointed men who have been rejected by the Senate. I know, sir, it may be said that this thing has been done before, and it is as true, sir, that in two or three instances General Jackson did reappoint men who had been rejected by the Senate.

I do not hesitate to say that for that act of usurpation General Jackson should have been impeached by the Congress of the United States. But, sir, I will pass that over, and come to another allegation yet more startling. It is alleged—and I know not whether it be true or false, but it is alleged—that Andrew Johnson made appointments during the recess of the Senate by removing the incumbents, and during the late long session of Congress did not send the names to the Senate at all, but on the adjournment of the Senate, without consulting the Senate, and in direct violation of the Constitution and of his oath of office, he reappointed those men, never having sent them to the Senate at all. I know not whether it be true or false, but if it be true, then I say Andrew Johnson should be impeached for this one act, and for it alone.

Sir, if the Congress of the United States permits such a violation of the Constitution to go unpunished, then the Congress of the United States should never meet again. The British Parliament watches the least encroachment of the kingly powers upon the rights and privileges of Parliament, and if any king or minister had been guilty of any one of the acts alleged against Andrew Johnson he would have been impeached forthwith.

Mr. President, much has been said, both in this body and before the people of the country, about the plan of the President. I would like to ask any member of this body what right the President has to have a plan, outside of the law of Congress? The President has a right to advise Congress what plan it shall adopt; so has every individual in the United States the same right. If Congress sees fit to adopt the plan of the President, well and good. It becomes the plan of the nation! If Congress sees fit to adopt the plan of John Jones, who, by petition, advises Congress to adopt it, then John Jones' plan becomes the plan of the nation! But if Congress declines to adopt the plan of John Jones or of Andrew Johnson—and it is immaterial which—the plan falls to the ground.

Sir, I have heard enough about this Presidential plan. What right has Andrew Johnson to a plan that has been rejected by Congress? He has no more right than my horse. His plan has been rejected, and it amounts to nothing. I want to hear no more of the President's plan. Let the President of the United States obey the laws, and if he don't obey the laws let him disobey them at his peril—that's all. But, sir, there is a dread that we, in executing our constitutional powers, will bring some dreadful calamity upon this great nation. Mr. President, this nation has come victorious out of the most terrible rebellion the world has ever seen. It has fought Jeff. Davis for four long years, sustained as he was by the inhabitants of the rebel States. It has conquered the rebellion, and now see what fearful calamity could be brought upon this nation by our exercising our constitutional rights. Mr. President, the removal of a man who has violated the Constitution of the United States, and who ought to be removed, I care not whether he be President of the United States or occupying the chair which you so ably fill, I care not what position he occupies, the removal of that individual by impeachment would produce about the same amount of excitement in the country that the removal of the custom-house officers in the city of New York would produce, and no more.

Sir, this people have declared, and that decree has been registered on high, that this nation shall stand; and no man, no set of men and no combination of men, I care not whether headed by Jefferson Davis or by Andrew Johnson, or by any other living man—no man, and no combination of men can overthrow it. It will stand against any and every assault that can be made upon it. I hope my resolution will be taken up.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, said it was true, as Mr. Chandler had said, that it was important to know whether the President of the United States had exceeded his authority in appointing provisional governors. He agreed to that, but perhaps he should not agree with Mr. Chandler as to the propriety of offering a resolution of this kind, and then calling upon the House of Representatives to impeach the President. It struck him (Mr. Dixon), while listening to Mr. Chandler, that he (Mr. Chandler) was not adding very much to his reputation as an impartial judge. It struck him that, if the House should draw up articles and send them to the Senate, the Senator from Michigan, after the speech he had just made, could hardly be an impartial judge of the merits of the case. Whether such remarks were proper at this time it was for him (Mr. Chandler) to determine. If it was desirable to know whether the President had any right to appoint provisional governor it must be important also to know what were the precedents upon the subject. Therefore, when the resolution was before the Senate, he should offer an amendment to extend the inquiry to Mr. Lincoln's administration also.

The motion to take up the resolution was put and agreed to.

Mr. CONNESS moved to amend by striking out the word "vice" before President, and also the words "acting President," so as to make it read "Andrew Johnson, President of the United States," &c.

Mr. CHANDLER said he was informed that Vice President and Acting President was the true title by which Mr. Johnson should be addressed. It was immaterial, however.

Mr. CONNESS said the Constitution made the Vice President the President to all intents and purposes, and he hoped the Senate would not in any formal proceedings of this kind adopt any language which would detract from the high dignity of the Presidential office. He desired this amendment to be adopted without any reference to the subject matter at all that did not enter into the argument.

Mr. HOWARD regarded the phraseology of his colleague (Mr. Chandler) as correct. He thought it better and more precise than that suggested by Mr. Conness. The Constitution does not declare that the Vice President shall become President in case of the death or removal of the President; it says that the duties of the President shall devolve upon the Vice President, etc.

Mr. CONNESS, of California, said that in the history of the entire proceedings of the Senate no resolution could be found calling upon Mr. Johnson for information in which he was addressed in the language of Mr. Chandler's resolution.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, agreed with Mr. Conness as to the proper language of the resolution. He had no objection personally to the resolution. All he had to say was that, if he was a member of the Judiciary Committee, to which it was proposed to refer this resolution, he should hesitate to act at all in the matter. He would not investigate and would not report, for the simple reason that an investigation was going on in the House looking to the possible impeachment of the President, and when this matter was under consideration in the House he would not investigate it here.

He would refrain not only from expressing, but from forming an opinion upon anything that might, by any possibility, be included in any charges made in the House of Representatives. Since this matter had been discussed in the public papers, he (Mr. Fessenden) had had but one rule on the subject, not only not to express an opinion, but to be careful not to form an opinion, or make any investigation whatever of anything which might tend to make up his mind. It must be disagreeable to any Senator to be called upon to make the investigation proposed in this resolution when he felt that he might possibly be called upon to sit as a judge upon charges growing out of it.

He made these remarks simply to express to the Senate his notion that in the present condition of affairs it became every Senator to be extremely cautious, not only with reference to what they say, but with reference to allowing their minds to be influenced by what possibly they might have to consider in a judicial capacity. He regretted, therefore, that the resolution had been offered, although as he was not called upon to act on it, it was not a matter for him particularly to interfere with.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, spoke in a strain similar to Mr. Fessenden. He hoped Senators would not incapacitate themselves from acting as impartial judges in case the impeachment should come before them.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, moved to lay the resolution on the table, and the motion prevailed without a call of the yeas and nays.

On motion of Mr. MORGAN, of New York, the Secretary of the Senate was instructed to request the Clerk of the House to return to the Senate the bill amendatory of the postal laws.

This bill, which modifies the charges for money orders, and provides for the appointment of a superintendent of foreign mails and other subordinate officers in the Post-office Department, was passed by the Senate after the Executive session on Saturday, when, as appeared from statements made to-day, there were but eight or ten Senators present.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill authorizing payment to the private soldiers and non-commissioned officers of the 21st regiment New York cavalry and 1st regiment of Michigan cavalry, travelling expenses from their place of muster out in Colorado to their place of enrolment, less the amount paid to each for commutation of travel when they were mustered out, and provided, that the same shall be paid only to those who did not elect to be mustered out as aforesaid.

Mr. WILSON, from the same committee, reported favorably the bill to authorize the purchase of David's Island, Long Island Sound, at the sum of $38,500.

Mr. KIRKWOOD, of Iowa, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported, with an amendment, a joint resolution extending the time for the completion of the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers.

Mr. FOGG, of New Hampshire, from the Committee on Claims, reported favorably a bill to pay Oriof E. Deutzer, late consul of the United States to the kingdom of Norway, the sum of $837, as consular salary, less the amount of consular fees received.

Mr. RAMSEY, of Minnesota, introduced a bill to incorporate the Atlantic and Inland Wrecking Company in the District of Columbia, the business of the company to be the raising, saving, buying, selling, &c., of sunken vessels and other property in the Potomac river, and other waters. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, introduced a bill amendatory of the act entitled "An act incorporating the National Theological Institute," &c., which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. The bill adds the names of Salmon P. Chase, Charles H. Howard, Samuel C. Pomeroy and Henry D. Cooke to the list of incorporators; changes the name to the "National Theological Institute and University," and extends the powers of the same.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, introduced a bill for the relief of Wm. H. Webb, which authorizes the release to him of the iron steamship Dunderburg, built by him under contract with the Navy Department, upon payment into the Treasury, within ninety days, of the amount advanced on account of the vessel. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, introduced a bill granting jurisdiction to the Court of Claims to try a claim of George H. Babcock against the United States, for an alleged infringement of a patent for a bronzing machine. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. FESSENDEN called up the joint resolution permitting the withdrawal from the bonded warehouse, by incorporated scientific institutions, of alcohol to be used for the preservation of specimens of anatomy, physiology, or of natural history, and the same was considered and passed.

Mr. FESSENDEN called up the bill of the House making appropriations for the payment of invalid pensions, which was passed.

Mr. FESSENDEN called up the Post-office Appropriation bill, which was passed. It appropriates among other items the following:—For the support of the Post-office Department for the year ending June 30, 1868. For transportation of the mails inland, $8,600,000. For transportation of the mails foreign, $670,000. For ship, steamboats and way letters, $6,000. For compensation to postmasters, $4,250,000. For clerks for post-offices, $2,000,000. For payment of letter-carriers, $640,000.

Mr. FESSENDEN called up the following bill, which was passed, and goes to the House:

That the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power, by an appointment under his hand and official seal, to delegate to one of the Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury authority to sign in his stead all warrants for the payment of money into the public Treasury, and all warrants for the disbursement from the public Treasury of money, certified by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury to be due upon accounts duly audited and settled by them, and such warrants so signed shall be in all cases of the same validity as if they had been signed by the Secretary of the Treasury himself.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, called up the joint resolution offered by him, proposing to amend the Constitution by making the President ineligible for re-election. The Judiciary Committee propose to amend the original resolution by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting the following: "No person elected President or Vice President who has once served as President shall afterwards be eligible to either office."

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, was willing to vote for this provided it be so worded as not to reflect upon the present Executive. He hoped that it would be so amended as to read: "hereafter no person elected," &c.

Mr. WADE had no objections to making it perspective in its operations.

Mr. POLAND, of Vermont, would agree to the proposition provided it were so amended as to make the Presidential term six instead of four years.

Mr. SUMNER favored the proposition, but he thought a still more important amendment in the Presidential term would be to provide for the election of President by popular votes, instead of by the Electoral College.

Pending the consideration of the above subject the clerk of the House returned the bill relating to postal laws, which was taken up. The vote passing the bill was reconsidered; some unimportant amendments were adopted and the bill was passed.

The Senate took a recess till seven P. M.

Evening Session.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, gave notice that he should not move his proposed constitutional amendment as an amendment to Mr. Wade's proposition, but as an independent measure, and that he should call it up on an early day.

Mr. SUMNER asked what proposition Mr. Dixon meant.

Mr. DIXON said he meant the proposition he introduced a few days ago.

Mr. SUMNER—That I think to be a delusion and a snare.

Mr. DIXON—Very well; we will discuss it when it comes up.

The joint resolution giving additional compensation to certain employes of the civil services at Washington, which was the special order for the evening session, was taken up, amended by the Senate committee. The joint resolution is as follows:—

That there shall be allowed and paid, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the following described persons, now employed in the civil service at Washington, as follows:

To civil officers, temporary and all other clerks, messengers and watchmen, and employes, male and female, in any of the following named Departments, or any bureau or division thereof, to wit: State, Treasury, War, Navy, Interior, Post-office, Attorney General, Agricultural, including civil officers, and temporary and all other clerks and employes, male and female, in the offices of the Coast survey, Naval Observatory, Navy-yard; Paymaster General, including the division of referred claims; Commissary General of Prisoners; Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands; Quartermaster Generals; Capitol and Treasury Extension; City Post-office and Commissioner of Public Buildings, an additional compensation of 20 per centum on their respective salaries as fixed by law upon their pay respectively for one year from and after the 30th day of June, 1866. But when any of said persons is or shall be only entitled or shall receive salary or pay for a part of said year, the said 20 per centum shall be computed on the amount such person is so entitled to receive for services in any or all of said departments or offices within said year.

Provided, that the above named additional compensation to the employes of the Patent Office shall be paid out of the funds of said office. Provided further, that the resolution shall not apply to persons whose salaries, as fixed by law, exceed $3500 per annum, nor to any person whose salary has been increased by law since the 3 th day of June, 1864, except those clerks in the office of the Quartermaster General whose pay was equalized with that of first class clerks by the act of July 28th, 1866.

Provided, further, that all extra compensation allowed and paid to any of said persons during the current fiscal year by the head of any department shall be taken and considered as a part of said 20 per centum, so that all of said persons shall receive 20 per centum on their respective salaries as aforesaid, and no more, but no person shall be required to refund any sum that he may have received as aforesaid in excess of said 20 per centum on his salary.

Mr. RAMSEY, of Minnesota, moved so to amend as to include the employes and laborers of the navy-yard. Agreed to—yeas 20, nays 8.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved to amend by adding enlisted men detailed as watchmen.

Mr. WILSON asked if he meant 20 per cent. on the pay proper and salary of a soldier?

Mr. WILLIAMS said he did.

Mr. WILSON moved to amend by inserting the words "to be computed upon the gross amount of compensation received by them." The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved to include the lithographers and assistant lithographers of the Treasury Department. Adopted.

Mr. MORRILL moved to include the employes of the City Post-office and Custom-house of Georgetown.

Mr. CONNESS suggested that if the clerks of Georgetown were included, he did not see why the clerks across the Rocky Mountains should not be included also. (Laughter.)

Mr. Morrill's amendment was disagreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, moved to amend so as not to include clerks of the City Post-office of Washington. Disagreed to.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to amend by striking out the proviso that the increase shall not apply to any salary increased since July, 1864. Agreed to.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved to amend by striking out the proviso to deduct all extra compensation already paid this year in computing the extra twenty per cent. Agreed to.

Mr. WADE moved to amend to include the laborers and employes of the arsenal, which was disagreed to.

Mr. POLAND moved to include the Metropolitan Police force. Disagreed to.

Mr. YATES moved to amend by including the employes of the Senate and House of Representatives, whose salaries do not exceed $1500 per annum. Disagreed to.

Mr. CRAGIN moved to amend by including the watchmen employed on the Capitol extension.

Mr. HENDERSON offered an amendment repealing all acts or parts of acts authorizing extra appointments of clerks in their departments. Agreed to.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered an amendment that the 20 per cent. shall not be so applied as to increase any salary to more than $4500 for the present year. Disagreed to.

The bill was passed as amended, and at 11.15 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to amend the existing laws relating to internal revenue. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and made the special order for Wednesday next, at seven o'clock in the evening, and until disposed of.

The bill removes taxation from many articles of prime necessity, guards against duplication of taxes, makes the income tax uniform at the rate of five per cent., with exemptions up to $1000, and exempts house rent, taxes, insurance, &c., and increases distillers' licenses to $500.

Mr. HULBURD, from the Committee on Public Expenditures, made a report on the investigation into the Affairs at the Boston Custom-house.

Mr. PLANTS presented a minority report.

Both reports were ordered to be printed, and

On motion of Mr. ROLLINS, a motion to print two thousand extra copies was referred to the Committee on Printing.

The majority report censures the custom-house officers of Boston and the Solicitor of the Treasury in reference to their course in enacting penalties from the house of J. & M. Williams, and intimates that that firm was rather harshly if not unjustly treated.

The minority report defends the action of the custom-house officers and Mr. Jordan.

On motion of Mr. TAYLOR, of New York, the Committee on Appropriations was requested to inquire into the propriety of appropriating a sum sufficient to enable the trustees of the Cypress Hill Cemetery, Long Island, New York, to place headstones to the graves of Union soldiers buried there during the war, to fence the grounds, and to erect a suitable monument.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, the Clerk of the House was directed to pay, on the order of the Judiciary Committee, such sums, not exceeding $10,000 in the aggregate, as may be necessary to enable the committee to prosecute the several investigations committed to its charge.

Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, from the Select Committee on the New Orleans riot, made a report, with the evidence taken in the matter.

Mr. BOYER, of Pennsylvania, presented the report of the minority.

Both reports were ordered to be printed.

Mr. ELIOT, in connection with it, reported a bill for the re-establishment of civil government in the State of Louisiana.

A discussion arose, participated in by quite a number of members, as to what position the bill should take so as to have a chance of being considered this session, there being already in the way as special orders, by unanimous consent, the Reconstruction bill, the bill for the equalization of bounties, and the bill to declare valid the proclamations of the President in the prosecution of the war.

Mr. ELIOT'S hour was consumed without arriving at any satisfactory solution, and finally he moved the previous question on the bill, saying he would leave the House to dispose of it as it thought proper.

The House seconded the previous question, the vote, by tellers, being 79 to 70.

Mr. BINGHAM demanded the yeas and nays on ordering the main question.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

At this juncture a movement towards that series of dilatory motions known as filibustering was started on the Democratic side of the House, Mr ELDRIDGE moving, at half-past two, that the House do now adjourn, and Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, moving that when the House adjourn to-day it be till Friday next.

The yeas and nays were ordered on both motions, when the SPEAKER stated that he could not, under the Constitution, put the question on Mr. Randall's motion, as neither House could adjourn more than three days without concurrent action of both Houses.

Mr. RANDALL suggested, good humoredly, that if the Speaker had had the knowledge before, it would have saved the House some trouble. (Laughter.)

The SPEAKER replied in the same spirit that he had had that knowledge before, but had not understood what the gentleman's motion was.

Mr. RANDALL withdrew the motion, and the House proceeded to vote by yeas and nays on the motion to adjourn. The House refused to adjourn—yeas 31; nays 126.

Mr. LE BLOND, on behalf of the Democratic members, suggested that the bill go over till to-morrow, when it can be printed and debate commence.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, objected; as that would imply a reconsideration of the vote seconding the previous question.

Mr. ELIOT appealed to Mr. Stevens to withdraw his objection, stating that it was very hard to call upon the House to vote on this bill without any chance of debating it.

Mr. STEVENS insisted on his objection, remarking that it was also very hard for committees to be incubating for a week or two, and then to find everything addled. (Laughter.)

Mr. FARNSWORTH moved to reconsider the vote seconding the previous question.

Mr. ALLISON moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Negatived—65 to 66.

The motion on reconsidering was then voted on by tellers, and resulted—yeas 64, nays 66. So the vote seconding the previous question was not reconsidered.

Mr. ELIOT desired to make a remark, but

Mr. ALLISON objected, and the Speaker ruled that debate was not in order.

The House then proceeded to vote by yeas and nays on ordering the main question.

The SPEAKER then presented Executive communications, as follows:

From the President of the United States, in answer to a House resolution of February 4th, transmitting official correspondence with reference to the visit of Prof. Agassiz to Brazil.

From the Postmaster General, with a report of all fines imposed and reductions made from the pay of contractors, &c.

From the Secretary of War, with a statement of the Quartermaster General of contracts made during January, 1867.

From the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to a resolution of February 8th, relative to the amount of bonds issued to the Central Pacific Railroad and to the Union Pacific Railroad Companies. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

Laws of the territory of Arizona. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

On motion of Mr. BINGHAM, leave was granted for the printing of amendments to be offered to the bill establishing military governments at the south by himself, Mr. Boutwell and Mr. Blaine.

On motion of Mr. PRICE, the use of the Hall of the House was given to the Congressional Temperance Society, for a public meeting, next Sunday evening.

Mr. ELDRIDGE suggested an amendment to the resolution, that the restaurant in the basement of the Capitol should be closed during the meeting. (Laughter.)

Mr. PRICE said he would accept the amendment.

Mr. RAYMOND presented three several memorials from John C. Green, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Oliver Charlick, Thurlow Weed, Phelps, Dodge & Co., John J. Cisco, and other citizens of New York, remonstrating against any action looking towards the impeachment of the President, and praying for the adoption of measures that will promote the peace and prosperity of the Union. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. MILLER, of Pennsylvania, presented a memorial asking for the impeachment of the President. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The House at half-past three adjourned.

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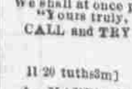

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The Political Rights of Women.

Editorial Correspondence of N. Y. Independent.

Beyond my expectation, I have found in the West a ripening and fruit-promising thoughtfulness on the question of the political rights of women.

If any man supposes that the discussion of this question is confined to a few writers and speakers, radical in their views and conspicuous in their minority, he does not discern the signs of the times. The claim of woman, as a citizen, to possess the citizen's franchise; the duty of a popular Government to acknowledge this democratic right; the pecuniary necessities of great multitudes of American women, to whom the elective franchise is the only hope of multiplying their employments, and of increasing their wages; the public need of woman's direct and personal influence on political opinion and civil administration—all these and many other branches of one and the same central subject are now eliciting the attention of nearly all the intellectual women whom I have had the good fortune to meet in the West.

Of course, fastidiousness, prejudice, and fashion deter many excellent and well-meaning ladies from giving, as yet, a serious thought to a question which is to occupy public attention in the future as the question of slavery has occupied it in the past. Many persons, who are not in the habit of treating other grave subjects with ridicule, treat this with an unpardonable levity. But let these jesting critics remember the great army of women in this country who are forced to struggle for their daily bread; let them remember the poverty-stricken mothers of fatherless children; let them remember the dependent sisters of half a million slain soldiers; let them remember the hosts of needle-workers, who have now grown so numerous as to reduce their own wages to a mere pittance; let them remember the school teachers, whose slender salaries are a disgrace to the system of free schools; let them remember the daily increasing throng of young women who, either in stores or factories, either by one employment or another, are earning just enough money to make them feel that they are earning none at all. Such solemn and sorrowful facts as these—seen by all eyes except those that are wilfully blind—ought to make the great mass of well-to-do American women attentive rather than frivolous towards a proposed remedy.

Whether or not women ought to vote is a question on which women, like men, may entertain diverse opinions. But whether or not women ought to have a wider range of employments, and a higher scale of wages, is a question on which neither any humane woman or man can generously hold a dissenting view.

The purest soul and the fairest body with which God has honored human nature He has awarded to woman. It is a pity, therefore, that so many true, good, and heroic American women are hardly able to keep soul and body together.

A man has a hundred chances for earning a living where a woman has one.

This is neither generous nor just. It is a grievous wrong. It is a crying social evil. It is this moment working a keen cruelty—nay, a bitter agony—to thousands of the noblest daughters of the republic.

I am not speaking at random. Here in the West—where nobody is idle—where all men and women work—I have listened to many an appeal from indefatigable women, saying, "God forbid that we should complain of our work; but is there no device by which we can earn better pay?" I met a lady in Iowa, a teacher of Greek—a woman with more brains than Queen Victoria or the Empress Eugenie—and yet whose utmost earnings in the pursuit of her profession were forty dollars a month. I met the most respected and capable woman of a Western town, who, having suddenly lost her husband, and having three children to support, told me she knew not whither to turn for a livelihood; and she wept in despair. These two instances are types of two great classes—the class of underpaid teachers, and the class of dependent widows.

What is the remedy for each? Shall we indict the Board of school-trustees for not paying a respectable salary to the teachers? No. The question of salary is not a question of generosity, but of business. Shall we make a charitable collection for the widow and her babes? No. A sensitive woman will not consent to live on charity; or, if she will, she cannot find charity enough to live on. The remedy for both cases is to open the gate to a wider field of congenial and remunerative employment; so that a teacher, when teaching fails to command a good market, may find in something else a better reward; so that the mother of a family, if suddenly made a widow, may, with reasonable exertion, achieve a self-earned livelihood.

Now, does any silken-clad lady, rocking in a velvet chair, exclaim, What hinders this teacher from seeking already a better-paid occupation? or what hinders this widow from opening already what door she will? Then, madam, to speak frankly, let it be said that the hindrance is your own unsuspecting self—your blindness to the necessities of your own sisterhood—your unconscious contribution to a public sentiment which crowds dependent women into the narrow circle of a few standard occupations, under the penalty, if such women venture outside of these, of suffering loss of caste. A man may choose to be a banker, or choose to be a mechanic; and yet, after either choice, one never thinks of saying that he has either gained or lost caste. But it makes a prodigious difference in public respect whether a woman lives at ease on her husband's income, or whether she cuts and fits dresses to earn her children's bread.

I am sorry to say that women are more aristocratic than American men. Now, of course, it is better for a woman to have money than to have none; it is better for a woman to have position than to have none; but let a woman who has money and position, and belongs to aristocratic circles in the East, come and sojourn a while in the democratic circles of the West, and she will soon be washed clean of the tainted class-and-caste notions with which her money and position may have contaminated her mind. The truest democratic equality which I have ever seen in any community, whether between man and man, or between woman and woman, exists in some of the communities of the far West. The spirit of equality strikingly pervades not only Western men but Western women. And it is on this beautiful fact—a hopeful auspice for the Republic—that I base the prediction which I lately ventured in these columns, that the first State of the Union to achieve the political equality of the sexes will be a State west of the Mississippi—I mean Iowa. In the chief universities and colleges of Iowa—already the most radical State in the Union, not excepting Massachusetts—both sexes attend the same institution, and on equal terms; and this, in my view, is the only civilized method of conducting seminaries of learning. Harvard and Yale belong to a former generation: their brows are ungilded with the dawn of the coming era. Put five hundred college-boys by themselves for four years, without girls for class-mates, and four hundred and fifty will graduate more vulgar-minded than they entered. Put both sexes under the same roof—making the college something like the family—and the result will be a mutual intellectual benefit, a mutual social refinement, and a mutual moral growth. And I have seen striking evidence that multitudes of young women who have been educated with young men, in Western institutions, are now putting to themselves this question:—"Since my education has cost just as much as my brother's; since I have passed through the same course of study; since I have graduated with the same diploma; and since I am now teaching to our classes the same lessons as he is to his, and with the same admitted fitness, why, then, am I entitled to only half the same salary which he receives?"

Oh, madam of the silken gown and velvet chair! this school-teacher's question ought to prick your quick wit into some better pastime than slurs and criticisms on a great question, which you know how to ridicule, but not how to comprehend.

Why ought a woman, after doing a man's work, to receive but half a man's pay?

It only needs that this question shall be asked pertinaciously, asked unceasingly, asked clamorously, by the whole throng of American working-women, to set this whole nation to thinking; and when the whole nation is once set to thinking on this question, the wise thinkers will come to one and inevitable conclusion—and that is, Give the ballot into woman's hand.

Rob the blacksmith of his franchise, and his wages will melt to one half: he knows it, and holds fast to his political rights. And many toiling American women know as well as he the value of the elective franchise as a lever upon wages; and accordingly they want it in their own hands. Give the ballot to woman, and it will put money in her purse. Give the ballot to woman, and it will open a thousand new and profitable avocations. Give the ballot to woman, and it will write her name in gold over ten thousand shop-windows. Give the ballot to woman, and it will clothe her children decently and send them to school.

Is the question of woman's ballot, therefore, worthy of contumely, or worthy of a fair hearing? Men and women of America! it is not a question for man's indifference or for woman's sneer. Every man having a wife, or sister, or mother, whom he may suddenly leave in poverty, is challenged to ponder it. Every woman who wishes the welfare of her own sex is in duty bound to give heed to it. Already it announces itself as the next great question of the nineteenth century.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also, an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices, at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 9 20 6m

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Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY.

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LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4-inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK, LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

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LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
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FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.
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LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
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ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

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FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
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PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with sheers, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

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MERRICK & SONS,
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manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

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Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30§

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We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning and Weaving.

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HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc etc., These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artisanic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeons. Patented August 18, 1863; May 23, 1865; May 1, 1866. Address
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PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, a thirty years' practical experience guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady.

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Great Reduction in Prices.

DIAMONDS,
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Watches and Jewelry Carefully Repaired.

Particular attention paid to manufacturing all articles in our line.

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Having engaged with KITCHEN & Co., will be much pleased to see his friends and customers. 2 1 1m

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Have on hand a large and splendid assortment of

DIAMONDS,
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OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES.

Particular attention is requested to our large stock of DIAMONDS, and the extremely low prices.

BRIDAL PRESENTS made of Sterling and Standard Silver. A large assortment to select from.

WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and warranted. [5 12§p

Diamonds and all precious stones bought for cash.

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,

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Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
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SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for
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An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16§

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Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.

We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST CLASS, all our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 5 20§

MUSICAL BOXES

Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $5 to $300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—

"Coming Thro' the Rye,"
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"Rock me to Sleep, Mother."
"The Last Rose of Summer,"
"Monastery Bells," etc. etc.,

Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas. Imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by

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G. RUSSELL & CO.,
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Invite attention to their Choice Stock of SOLID SILVER-WARE, suitable for CHRISTMAS and BRIDAL PRESENTS. 12 28§

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Solid Silver-Ware.

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PASSENGERS FOR

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TO AVOID DELAY (THE POTOMAC BEING CLOSED BY ICE), SHOULD BUY TICKETS
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NEW AND SHORT ANNAMESSIC ROUTE
Trains leave Depot,
PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD,
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DAILY (Saturday excepted), at 11 P. M.,
Arriving in Norfolk at 1 P. M. the following day,
FIVE HOURS SOONER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE, and making close connections for all points

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For Tickets and all other information, apply at the office of the Company, No. 629 CHESNUT Street, or at the Ticket Office of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, No. 828 CHESNUT Street.

S. P. WILTBANK,
1 2 tf GENERAL AGENT.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and all points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after TUESDAY, January 1, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7.45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Siatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12.05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 12.55 P. M., for Easton and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 9 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro', and Harrisville, by this train, take the Stage at Old York road.

At 10.15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 2.35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take Stage at Doylestown for New Hope.

At 3.45 P. M.—Evening Express for Bethlehem and principal stations on the North Pennsylvania Railroad making close connection at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley train for Easton, reaching there at 6.45 P. M. Passengers for Plainfield Somerville, and other points on New Jersey Central Railroad, take New Jersey Central train at Easton, which arrives in New York at 10.45 P. M. Passengers for Summevtown take Stage at North Wales, and for Nazareth at Bethlehem, and for Greenville at Quakertown.

At 4.20 P. M.—Accommodation, for Doylestown stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro', and Barisville take stage at Abington; for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 5.20 P. M.—Through accommodation, for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening Train for Allentown, Mauch Chunk, etc.

At 6.20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11.30 P. M.—Accommodation, for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA

From Bethlehem at 9.15 A. M., 2.35 and 8.40 P. M.

2.30 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1.30 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6.15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8.40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8.35 A. M., 5.15, and 7.05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7.30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 11.50 A. M., and 3.05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9.30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 3.35 P. M.

Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7.20 A. M.

Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Fifth and sixth streets passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of second and Third streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Hillman's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot

Office, No. 113 South THIRD Street. 11§

NEW AND SHORT ROUTE TO THE OIL REGION.
WARREN AND FRANKLIN RAILWAY.

Trains will run on this road as follows:—

GOING SOUTH.

7.30 A. M., Through Train. Leaves Irvineton, at Junction of P. & E. R. R., stopping at principal stations, arrives at Oleopolis at 10.10, and at Oil City at 11 A. M., connecting with trains for Franklin and other points.

1.10 P. M., Through Train. Leaves Irvineton, stopping at all principal stations, arrives at Oil City at 5.50 P. M.

7.30 A. M., Pithole Accommodation. Leaves Oleopolis; arrives at Oil City at 8.15 A. M.

6.40 A. M., Pithole Accommodation. Leaves Oleopolis, and arrives at Oil City at 8.15 A. M.

GOING NORTH.

6.40 A. M., Pithole Accommodation. Leaves Oil City, arrives at Oleopolis at 7.20 A. M., making close connection for Pithole.

9.23 A. M., Trough Train. Leaves Oil City, stopping at all principal stations, arrives at Irvineton at 2.40 P. M., making close connection with trains on P. & E. R. R., bound East and West.

12.50 P. M., Through Train. Leaves Oil City, stops at all principal stations, and arrives at Irvineton at 4.10 P., making close connection for points West, and connecting with latter train Easton P. & E. R. R.

5.40 P. M., Pithole Accommodation. Leaves Oil City arrives at Oleopolis at 6.25 P. M., making close connection for Pithole.

By this route, passengers leaving Philadelphia at noon, arrive at Irvineton at 6.25 A. M., have an hour for breakfast, and arrive at Oil City at 11.00 A. M., or 22 hours from the time of starting

Passengers leaving Erie at 10.25, reach Oil City at 4.50 P. M., or can stop at Tidioute and return to Erie same day.

Passengers leaving Oil City at 9.30 A. M., arrive at Philadelphia at 7.40 A. M. next day, or at Erie at 4.00 P. M. me day.

Passengers leaving Oil City at 12.50 P. M., arrive at Erie at 6.05 P. M. same afternoon, or at Philadelphia afternoon of the following day

All trains south leave Irvineton after arrival of trains on Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, connect at Oleopolis for Pithole, and at Oil City with trains for Franklin and other points.

All trains North leave Oil City after arrival of train from Franklin, connecting at Oleopolis with trains for Pithole, and at Irvineton with trains bound both East and West on P. & E. R. R.

NATHANIEL P. HOBART,
General Superintendent,
Warren and Franklin Railroads.

NEW AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO THE OIL REGIONS.
WARREN AND FRANKLIN RAILWAY.
1866. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1867.

From Thursday, November 22d, 1866, trains leave Irvineton (at the junction of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 290 miles from Philadelphia.)

GOING SOUTH TO OIL CITY.

6.55 A. M. Mail Train arrives at Tidioute at 7.35 A. M.; Oleopolis at 9.10 A. M., and Oil City at 9.45 A. M.

1.50 P. M. Express Train arrives at Tidioute at 2.30 P. M.; Oleopolis at 4.15 P. M., and Oil City at 4.50 P. M.

GOING NORTH TO IRVINETON.

Trains leave Oil City as follows:—

9.10 A. M. Express Train arrives at Oleopolis at 9.50 A. M.; at Tidioute at 11.20 A. M., and at Irvineton at 12 noon, making close connection with P. and E. Railroad trains for Philadelphia and all points, both East and West. Passengers for Philadelphia by this train arrive there at 7 A. M.

1.20 P. M. Mail Train arrives at Oleopolis at 1.55 P. M.; Tidioute at 3.35 P. M., and at Irvineton at 4.15 P. M., making close connection for the West. Philadelphia passengers by this train remain at Irvineton until 8.25½. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 1.20 P. M.

All trains going South leave Irvineton after arrival of trains on Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, connect at Oleopolis for Pit Hole City, and at Oil City with Atlantic and Great Western Railway trains for Reno, Franklin and Meadville, and with trains of Farmers' Railway for Rouseville, Humboldt, Plumer, Rynd, Tarr and Story Farms, Petroleum Centre, &c.

All trains going North leave Oil City and Oleopolis after arrival of trains from above points.

By this route passengers can leave Philadelphia at noon, arrive at Irvineton at 6.40 A. M., having 15 minutes for breakfast, and arrive at Oil City at 9.45 A. M. Time through only 22 hours. Or passengers can leave Philadelphia at 8.50 P. M., arrive at Irvineton at 4.23 P. M, next day, remain over night and take the 6.55 A. M. train South.

At Irvineton passengers will find four comfortable hotels, and first-class dining saloon in the depot.

Be sure to obtain through tickets and baggage checks at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia, via Warren and Franklin Railway, the great short route to the Oil Region.

ISAAC BLAKSLEE, Superintendent.
BEVERLEY R. KEIM, General Freight and Ticket Agent.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Leave Vine Street Ferry daily, as follows (Sundays excepted):—

Mail, with Freight.....7.30 A. M.
Atlantic Accommodation.....3.45 P. M.

RETURNING, LEAVE ATLANTIC

Mail, with Freight.....1.25 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation.....6.10 A. M.
Junction Accommodation, to Jackson and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street.....5.30 P. M
Returning, leaves Jackson.....6.30 A. M.

HADDONFIELD ACCOMMODATION TRAINS

leave Vine street ferry daily at 10.15 A. M. and 3 P. M
Leave Haddonfield at 7 and 3.15 P. M.

JOHN G. BRYANT, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA, TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS,
THE
NORTH, NORTHWEST AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, OCTOBER 8, 1866,

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7.20 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6.20 P. M. Arrives in Philadelphia at 9.10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8.15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle Chambersburg, Hagerstown, &c.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, &c., and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, &c., at PORT CLINTON with the Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, &c.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, &c.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3.30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, &c.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 6.30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9.40 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7.35 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leaves Harrisburg at 8.10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8.45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2.10 P. M., and Pottsville at 2.45 P. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 6.45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 2.30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4.10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6.30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9.10 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12.45 noon, for Reading and all way stations, leaves Reading at 11.35, and Downingtown at 12.20 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3.15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M. Returning from Reading at 4.25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7.30 and 9.15 A. M. and 4.30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7 A. M. and 12.30 noon.

EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1.05 and 11.33 A. M., and 1.08 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, &c.

Returning, Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9.05 A. M., and 9.15 P. M., passing Reading at 4.49 and 10.51 A. M. and 11.30 P. M., and arriving at New York at 10 A. M. and 2.45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2.10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11.30 A. M., and 7.11 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7.30 A. M. and 1.40 and 4.15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD

Trains leave Auburn at 7.30 A. M., for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1.50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 8.20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7.35 A. M., and 5.25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52.50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half price.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT,

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5.30 A. M., 12.45 noon, and 6 P. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches, at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2.15 P. M.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 6 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
1 1§ No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

1867.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie, and is the most direct route to the great Oil Regions of Pennsylvania. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1.20 P. M.; Elmira Mail, 5.40 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train, 12 M.; Elmira Mail, 8.00 A. M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 10.00 A. M.
Leave New York at 5.00 P. M., arrive at Erie 7.15 P. M.
Leave Erie at 5.30 P. M., arrive at New York 4.40 P. M.
Leave Erie at 10.25 A. M., arrive at New York 10.10 A. M.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

B. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWYNNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
11§ A. L. TYLER, General Sup., Erie.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROADS.—From Ferry foot of VINE Street, Philadelphia.

6 P. M.—Freight for New York, and points North or East.

11 A. M.—Way Freight.

Goods delivered

FOURTH EDITION

FROM RUSSIA.

By the Atlantic Cable.

Official Announcement to the Emperor Concerning the Completion of the Telegraph Line.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 11.—Lieutenant-Colonel Knox, engineer of the Russian American Telegraph Company, waited upon the Emperor yesterday. He represented that the line on the Asiatic side will be completed in July next.

International Courtesy.

Governor Korssakoff and General Shellasinkoff, in Siberia, had formally acknowledged the courtesy of the American Congress in regard to the attempted assassination.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

Test Oath in District Court—Opinion of Cartter, C. J.—His Review of the Decision of the Supreme Court—It is Advisory, not Mandatory—Cartter does not Appreciate the Advice, and Why?—Lawyer's Test-Oath Constitutional, Legal, Necessary, and Binding, Etc. Etc. Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, February 12.

The Speaker's Last Reception.

Speaker Colfax announces that, on account of the certainty of night sessions after this week, he will give his last reception on Thursday next.

The Test Oath.

This morning Chief Justice Cartter, of the District Supreme Court, delivered the opinion of the Court on the application of Allen B. Magruder, and other ex-Rebels, for admission to the bar, connected with a motion to rescind the rule which provides that each applicant for admission to the bar shall, before being admitted, take and subscribe the Lawyers' Test Oath.

The Court denies the motion, holding that the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States determining the unconstitutionality of this rule is advisory not mandatory, and must be received upon the conditions upon which it was sent.

These conditions, in the way of advice, are that a majority of that Court counsels the condemnation of the rule, while a minority of one less than the majority counsels its support, leaving this Court to form its own opinion without any substantial aid from the decision. If we were to adopt the conclusion of the majority, it would be at the expense of condemning a law of Congress, substantially upon the opinion of a single Justice of the Supreme Court; for the judgment, after all, weighed in the balance, is reduced to the opinion of one Justice—a result, however binding, not very expressive of wisdom when applied to the condemnation of a law. In January term, 1835, the Supreme Court of the United States, through Chief Justice Marshal, refused to take up the case of the Mayor of New York vs. George Miln and Geo. Brieur vs. the Commonwealth Bank of Kentucky—9th Peters, 85—because the Court was not full, in consequence of the resignation of Justice Duvall.

This controversy of judicial opinion, largely attributable to political excitement, demonstrates that the question in controversy is so involved with political considerations as to render it eminently proper that it should be referred back to the political power of the nation, and the law-making power which created be consulted on its modification or repeal.

It is a question for legislation, and not for adjudication. The inherent right of each Court to regulate its own rules of practice, including the terms of admission of attorneys and dismissions from the bar, has come down to us unquestioned through the long life of the common law. An appeal will be taken from the decision of the Court to the Supreme Court of the United States, and it is believed that an attempt will be made on the Democratic side of the House of Representatives to impeach Judge Cartter for resisting the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Conover Perjury Case.

The counsel of Sanford Conover, alias Charles A. Durham, who was convicted yesterday of perjury in testifying before the House Committee on the Judiciary with reference to Jefferson Davis, have moved for a new trial.

Raising Salaries of Officials.

Mr. Hooper will offer a bill raising the salary of the General Appraiser of the Port of New York to $3000, and that of the Assistant Appraisers at Portland, Boston, Philadelphia, New Orleans, and San Francisco to $2500 each.

The Boston Appointments.

George Bancroft's friends say he will accept the Collectorship of Boston if he can be confirmed, and that Mr. Kingsbury will be appointed Naval Officer at Boston.

More Dilatory Proceedings Expected.

A motion to postpone Mr. Eliot's Louisiana Provisional Government bill until to-morrow was lost by a large majority. The Democrats show a disposition to filibuster against it to-day and hinder its passage.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, February 12.—Mr. Wilson (Mass.), from the Military Committee, reported the bill of the House to amend the act to incorporate the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, and recommended its passage.

Mr. Ramsey (Minn.), from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported favorably the bill to authorize the Southern Minnesota Railroad to construct a bridge across the Mississippi at La Crosse, Wis.

Mr. Howe (Wis.) introduced a bill for the improvement of the harbor at the mouth of Fox river, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Chandler (Mich.) introduced a bill to grant lands in aid of the Wisconsin and Lake Superior Railroad, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Chandler gave notice that to-morrow he would introduce a bill to repeal the existing and all other Tariff laws, and to impose a tax of fifty per cent. ad valorem on all imported goods.

On motion of Mr. Willey (W. Va.) an evening session for Friday evening next was set apart for the consideration of bills from the Committee on Patents.

Mr. Poland (Vt.) offered a resolution that the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the Constitution, so as to limit the service of President to one term; to extend the duration of the term to six years; to abolish the office of Vice-President; and to provide for the election of President by popular vote.

House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. Wentworth (Ill.), the Secretary of the Treasury was requested to communicate the cost under the existing laws of the Central and Union Pacific Railroads.

On motion of Mr. Hall (Ind.), the Secretary of the Treasury was requested to communicate information as to whether the Postmasters were required to account for and pay a salary tax on the salaries of clerks, etc.

Mr. Eliot (Mass.) introduced a bill relating to the Mercantile Marine of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Miller (Pa.) presented the resolutions of the Pennsylvania Legislature in favor of allowing pensions to soldiers, though they may have lost their discharge papers. Referred to the Committee on Pensions.

On motion of John L. Thomas (Md.), the Senate bill to change certain collection districts in Maryland and Virginia was taken from the Speaker's table, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Darling (N. Y.) offered the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Whereas, The commercial marine of the United States is reported to be in a languishing condition, and there exists also a great depression in the shipbuilding interest, owing to the legislation and action of foreign Governments and other causes; therefore

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means is hereby instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the Tariff act by a provision, to the effect that all goods imported in American bottoms shall be entitled to a rebate of ten per cent. of the duties imposed by the said act.

On motion of Mr. Ferry (Mich.), the Committee of Invalid Pensions was instructed to inquire into the propriety of increasing the fee to surgeons for the examination of applicants for pensions.

Mr. Ingersoll (Ill.) introduced a bill to incorporate the Central Market Company of Washington City, Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Noell (Mo.) asked leave to offer a resolution for a select Committee of five to inquire into the allegations of outrages committed by the Missouri militia upon officers and citizens of the United States.

Mr. Eliot (Mass.) objected, saying it was rather late in the session to appoint a Select Committee.

Mr. Le Blond (Ohio) remarked that it was never too late to do good.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill reported yesterday from the Select Committee on the New Orleans riot, the question being on Mr. Finck's motion to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. Finck withdrew his motion.

The vote ordering the main question to be now put was reconsidered.

On motion of Mr. Eliot (Mass.) the bill was amended striking out the twelfth section, providing for the election of a delegate from Louisiana to the House of Representatives.

THE GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK.

Additional Particulars.

The Loss of Chittenden & Co. Alone $900,000.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, February 12.—Between 5 and 6 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the dry goods store of S. B. Chittenden & Co., southeast corner of Broadway and Leonard street, and completely destroyed the building and its contents. The dry goods store of E. S. Jaffray & Co., northeast corner of Broadway and Leonard street, was also damaged to a considerable extent by fire and water. The losses are extremely heavy, the stocks of goods being very large and valuable. The loss is estimated at a million and a half of dollars. The largest proportion of the loss fell on the stock of Messrs Chittenden & Co., worth perhaps nine hundred thousand dollars. The insurances are not far from eight hundred thousand dollars, distributed among nearly all of the larger insurance companies of the city. A full list of these will be published as soon as obtained.

The Liverpool and London and Globe Company had risks amounting to sixty-five thousand dollars, forty-five thousand of the sum being on Chittenden & Co.'s goods. The Home Company is interested to the extent of fifty thousand; the Queen, twenty-five thousand. Most of the risks, however, were smaller. The burned building was owned by the Appletons, and is insured.

The losses on the stock of Messrs. Jaffray & Co. are estimated to be comparatively small, ranging between fifty thousand and seventy-five thousand dollars, with ample insurance. The insurers will be called on for only a small part of the amount of their risks—perhaps five per cent.

The falling of the wall of the store of Chittenden & Co., it is thought, saved the store of E. S. Jaffray & Co., by covering the flames to some extent, and making the work of the firemen easier.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, February 12.—Mr. Connell presented a petition for a draw over the South street bridge. Also a petition compelling Railroad Companies to keep a gate and man at all streets where said roads cross at grade.

House of Representatives.

The morning session was devoted exclusively to the consideration of bills of a local character.

The following bills passed a first reading:—To exempt from taxation certain real estate in Philadelphia belonging to the Western Association of Ladies of Philadelphia, for the Relief and Employment of the Poor.

A further supplement to the act regarding the Port of Philadelphia, prohibiting the erection of bridges without a draw over the Schuylkill, below Chesnut street, was amended by Mr. Kerns to provide that the Councils of Philadelphia shall have the power to authorize the erection of such bridges.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, February 12.—Stocks active. Chicago and Rock Island, 99¾; Reading, 105¾; Canton, 47¾; Erie, 59¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 120¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 89¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 98¾; Michigan Central, 108¼; Michigan Southern, 75¼; New York Central, 102; Cumberland preferred, 13⅜; Virginia 6s, 54; Missouri 6s, 93½; Hudson River, 129½; United States Five-twenties, 1863, 106¾; do. do., 1864, 107¼; do. do., 1865, 105¼; U. S. Ten-forties, 101; Seven-thirties, 105⅝; Sterling Exchange, 8⅜; sight bills, 9¼; money, 6 per cent.; Gold closed at 136¾.

NEW YORK, February 12.—Cotton quiet and steady at 33c. Flour dull and declining; sales of 5000 bbls. State, $9@10·80; Onio, $11@13·25; Western, $9@12·50; Southern, $10·50@15·50. Wheat dull. The market favors buyers. Corn dull and 1c. lower. Rye heavy; sales of 9500 bushels at $1·20. Oats dull and declining. Western, 60@63c.; State, 68@69c. Provisions dull. Whisky active; sales of 1500 barrels at $2·32@2·33. Pork heavy; new Mess, $20·75.

Distress in Italy.

A Florence despatch says:—"The Chamber of Deputies was engaged to-day in discussing petitions from several communes in Sardinia, requesting that measures should be adopted to alleviate the general distress which at present prevails in the island. The Minister of Public Works explained that the Government had always taken steps for that purpose, and announced that orders had been given for the execution of several public works in the island."

AMUSEMENTS.

SOCIAL, CIVIL, AND STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION.—Judge Bond, of Maryland, will deliver the sixth lecture before the Social, Civil, and Statistical Association, on Thursday evening, the 14th, at National Hall. His subject will be the condition and prospects of the colored people of Maryland. The Judge has shown himself to be a firm friend of the emancipated people of his State, and a strong defender of impartial suffrage. He is able and reliable, and has a record which will support him in any arguments he may make in behalf of impartial suffrage. General Howard speaks on the 28th, General Butler, Judge Kelley, and Theodore Tilton subsequently. Judge Bond, it will be remembered, sent the Rebel Commissioners and Sheriff of Baltimore to prison.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The *Daughter of the Regiment*, by Donizetti, will be presented, with a fine cast, to-night.

To-morrow (Wednesday) evening, *Maritana*.

On Thursday, the *Doctor of Alcantara*, and on Friday Mr. Castle will take a benefit.

"THE ARCH."—To-night, *Jack and Gill* and the *Snow Bird*. Mr. G. L. Fox now appears in three characters every night—comedy and pantomime. Last evening, the *Snow Bird* was produced, for the first time, to a large audience. It is one of those beautiful little domestic dramas that appeal to the sympathies, and is certainly refreshing, after being surfeited with the sensational trash of the present day. The characters are ably represented by Miss Price, Miss A. Ware, Mrs. Worrell, Mr. Mordaunt, Mr. Hemple, Mr. C. K. Fox, and Mr. G. L. Fox as "Sloppy Sam," who kept the audience roaring with laughter at his extremely laughable personation of the "Robert Macairish," sam. *Jack and Gill*, as usual, delighted every one.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mrs. D. P. Bowers appears as "Lady Audley" this evening, supported by Mr. J. C. McCollom and the whole company. To-morrow (Wednesday) *Diana; or, Love's Masquerade*, will be played.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams repeat *The Shamrock* and *The Robber's Wife* this evening.

NATIONAL HALL.—The Brother Jonathan Old Folks have been very successful. They offer an excellent programme this evening.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—Fox's Variety Troupe appear in a great bill to-night.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Feb. 12

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

SECOND BOARD.

$1500 Union Cl Bs..... 93
$150 U S 10-40s..... 103⅝
$4000 City 6s, Old..... 96⅝
$2000 C & A 6s, '82..... 88½
100 sh Catawissa Prf. 29
100 do..... 30 29
100 do..... 30 29⅛
15 sh Union Bk..... 93
10 sh Leh V..... 63½
150 sh 13th & 15th..... 22¼
13 sh Penna RR..... 57⅝
14 sh Leh V scr..... 17½
500 sh St Nich Cl..... 1⅝

ADMISSIONS TO THE BOYS' CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL.—The young gentlemen admitted to the Central High School, at the examinations held last week, together with their averages and the Schools from which they come, are as follows:—

George R. Buckman, 92·1, Lincoln; Albert White Grigg, 86·2, Zane Street; Alden W. Quimby, 84·4, Locust Street; A. Harry Lane, 83·8, Locust Street; Philip Gecker, Jr., 83·4, Jefferson; Edward A. Lincoln, 82·9, Jefferson; John F. Yost, 82·4, Morris; Evans D. Schmuck, 81·3, Zane Street; James Putnam Haslam, 81·3, Southwest; George Smith, 80·1, Jefferson; Louis K. Kerbaugh, 80·1, Southwest; H. Klupkie, 79·8, Morris; James Morgan, 79·7, Monroe; William Henry Waters, 79·4, Southwest; Harvey Smith, 79·1, Madison; Theodore H. Lyons, 79, Zane Street; Louis Fuchs, 78·4, Jefferson; Walter Boswell, 78·2, Monroe; John J. Meighen, 78·1, Mount Vernon; John Stockton, Jr.' 78·1, Jefferson; Charles P. Butler, 78, Mount Vernon; Harold Wingate, 77·9, Southwest; Joseph Wall, 77·9, Jefferson; Alvah S. Lipman, 77·7, Mount Vernon; Henry M. Tschudy, 77·2, Zane Street; Harry D. Meyer, 77·1, Monroe; William A. Bushong, 77·0, Zane Street; Edwin C. Town, 76·9, Zane Street; Edwin R. Booth, 76·9 Lincoln; Moses Aimond, 76·9, Zane Street; William H. Albright, 76·9, Lincoln; George Anthony Hass, 76·5, Mount Vernon; Joseph S. Williamson, 76·4, Northwest; John T. Murphy, 76·3, Morris; Jacob T. Clun, 76·2, Morris; Edwin James Buckley, 76·1, Price; Edward W. French, 76·1, Southwest; Cecil A. Preston, 76·0, Monroe; J. Harry Fluck, 75·7, Penn; Lewis C. Dunlap, 74·9, Zane Street; Cornelius A. Shea, 74·2, Mount Vernon; James C. Collins, 74·2, Jefferson; Charles F. Johnson, 74·0, Monroe; William C. Black, 74·0, Lincoln; Herbert L. Heple, 73·9, Northwest; Edward A. Antill, 72·9, Rittenhouse; Charles Brady, 73·7, Mount Vernon; Morris P. Getz, 73·6, Jefferson; George Stiles, 73·6, Morris; John Thomas Riley, 73·2, Jefferson; Peter McCaley, 72·2, Monroe; J. Edwin Pancoast, 73·1 Lincoln; William L. Taylor, 73·1, Lincoln; Lewis Teal, 72·9, West Philadelphia; James H. Buckingham, 72·7 Zane street; Frank R. Vanderbeck, 72·6, Southeast; Charles A. Mann, 72·5, Washington; Tredenberg Vanderbilt, 72·5, Lincoln; John Hilferty, 72·3, Ringgold; David Patton, 72·3, Locust street; Frederick M. Fogel, 72·1, J. Q. Adams; Edward R. Trimble, 72·0, Lincoln; Wm. S. Bernheim, 72·0, Southeast; Isaac Clegg, 71·9, Price; Charles Francis Lewis, 71·4, Mount Vernon; Alexander H. Spencer, 70·8, Marshall; Joseph S. Potter, 70·8, West Philadelphia; Harry Middleton, 70·7, Hancock; Benjamin A. Israel, 70·7, Southeast; James M. Matthews, 70·5, Lincoln; Benjamin F. Teller, 70·5, Jefferson; Benjamin T. Herkness, 70·3, Hancock; Sates D. Fahnestock, 70·1, Lincoln; William B. Thompson, 70·0, Mount Vernon; Thomas J. Berry, 69·8, John Quincy Adams; J. Naglee Burk, 69·1, Northwest; Andrew Heffern, 69·8, Monroe; Robert E. Granlees, 69·1, Locust Street; Augustus S. Rudolph, 69·1, Manayunk; William H. Sailer, 69·1, Washington; George W. Cloak, 69·1, Northwest; Charles French Van Horn, 68·9, Hancock; Joseph Lowery, 68·5, Morris; Walter T. Hagan, 68·4, John Quincy Adams; Alfred Jenkins, 68·1, Lincoln; William B. Leser, 66·2, Hancock; C. J. McDonough, 69·1, Marshall; Albert Barnes Beale, 68·1, Locust Street; W. Henry Dougherty, 68·0, Nortnwest; Joseph J. Van Roden, 68·0, Lincoln; James F. McFarland, 68·0, Northwest; Frank Fisher, 67·8, Northwest; Frank Petrie James, 67·9, Hancock; Harry Freman, 67·7, Mount Vernon; J. Alexander Simpson, Jr., 67·2, West Philadelphia; George H. Vandegrift, 67·2, Manayunk; Geo. W. Williamsen, 67·0, Morris; Alexander Mitchell, 66·9, Locust Street; Pierce McKibben, 66·8, Northeast; Charles E. Bader, 66·8, Hancock; John John Crawford, 66·5, Southeast; Francis J. Webb, 66·4, Northwest; Jacob M. Teller, 66·2, Jefferson; Jacob Kohlberg, 66·8, Northeast; Albertis B. Jones, 65·9, Penn; Richard S. Pomeroy, 65·8, Mount Vernon; George H. Evans, 65·8, Hancock; Thomas S. Cadwalader, 65·6, Penn; John B. Dimond, 65·5, Northwest; William J. McDonald, 65·5 Manayunk; Harry Brown, 65·2, Northwest; Frank D. Graham, 65·2, Northwest; William Derbyshire, 64·8, Price; Andrew J. Keegan, 64·6, Northwest; Walter D. Heston, 64·5; Hestonville; George W. Hollingsworth, 64·4, West Philadelphia; George W. White, 64·4, Weccacoe; William Sinnott, 64·2, Marshall; John H. Bryant, 64·0, Washington; Edwin Hutter, Kinsigle, 63·9, J. Q. Adams; Henry C. Moore, 63·8, Northwest; Andrew C. Steinart, 63·2, Locust; Frederick R. Shaw, 62·8, Mount Vernon; J. Thomas Simpson, 62·6, Beck; John Stratton, 62·6, Madison; Samuel Sweeney, 61·9 Washington; William James Martin, 60·4, Locust.

THE GIRLS' HIGH AND NORMAL SCHOOL.—The examinations for admission to this school, which were held last week, resulted as shown in the following statement, which embraces the names of the successful candidates, with their averages, and the schools from which they came:—

1. J. B. Annadown, Hancock, 88·43; 2. Elizabeth M. Roberts, Zane street, 86·71; 3. Anne H. Thomson, Lincoln, 86·56; 4. Kate E. Plummer, Hancock, 86·41; 5. Anna Catlet, Lincoln, 86·14; 6. E. Fuller, Lincoln, 85·86; 7. Maggie R. Cathcart, Jefferson, 82·00; 8. Sallie W. Powell, Lincoln, 81·98; 9. Mary E. Jones, 81·86; 10. Harriet E. Richardson, Morris, 81·61; 11. Imogen McClees, Lincoln, 80·88; 12. Mary J. Arbelo, Mount Vernon, 80·63; 13. Sallie Kaye, Jefferson, 80·51; 14. Sophie W. Burmeister, Jefferson, 80·28; 15. Mary R. Hawkins, Lincoln, 79·98; 16. Rachel E. Housekeeper, Morris, 79·68; 17. Sophie W. Davis, Morris, 79·46; 18. Kate Berghauser, Newton, 79·4; 19. Mary F. Souder, Morris, 79·1; 20. Mary Lybrand, Hancock, 78·65; 21. Anna Berry, Northwest, 78·63; 22. Mary Hannegan, Lincoln, 78·51; 23. Priscilla Fry, Jefferson, 78·41; 24. Ella Johnson, Newton, 78·38; 25. Emily J. Beale, Zane Street, 78·32; 26. Kate C. Bunting, Lincoln, 78·26; 27. Tillie Collins, Lincoln, 78·23; 28. Lizzie E. Smith, Zane Street, 78·18; 29. Anna Miller, Zane Street, 78·08; 30. Ellen Bradshaw, Morris, 78; 31. Alice Erben, Monroe, 77·98; 32. Anderena Campbell, Hancock, 77·68; 33. Mary T. Miles, Mount Vernon, 77·42; 34. Norah Leary, Newton, 77·2; 35. Mary E. Prescott, Northeast, 77·16; 36. Mary Pleiffer, Zane Street, 77·0; 35. Helena H. Cue, Mount Vernon, 77·98; 38. Mary E. Jacobs, Newton, 77·95; 39. Annie R. Gibson, Mount Vernon, 77·91; 40. Mary Fisher, Zane Street, 76·65; 41. Emma E. Lowe, Lincoln, 76·46; 42. Ellie S. Pettit, Mount Vernon, 76·41; 43. Ida M. Lincoln, Jefferson, 76·23; 44. Emma V. Boone, Newton, 76·2; 45. Josephine Thompson, Lincoln, 76·5; 46. Mary T. Fussell, Jefferson, 75·78; 47. Mary D. Clifton, Hancock, 75·71; 48. Eliza J. Wendle, Jefferson, 75·68; 49. Martha Meore, Ringgold, 75·36; 50. Lizzie Chase, Newton, 75·15; 51. Mary C. Hughes, Mount Vernon, 75·01; 52. Mary S. Sloan, Northeast, 74·93; 53. Kate E. Stevens, Univ'ersity, 74·86; 54. Pauline M. Kueier, John Quincy Adams, 74·8; 55. Clara E. Merchant Zane street, 74·46; 56. Lizzie Green, Zane street, 74·33; 57. Mary Quinlan, Newton, 74·23; 58. Ella Fagen, Ringgold, 74·11; 59. Lottie Siddons, Northwest, 73·7; 60. M. A. Murphy, Mt. Vernon, 73·61; 61. Bella Brown, Zane Street, 73·61; 62. Elizabeth L. Barnell, Jefferson, 73·46; 63. Helena M. Fry, J. Q. Adams, 73·6; 64. Louisa M. Levin, Northwest, 72·85; 65. Sarah A. Kline, Jefferson, 72·6; 66. Carrie M. Hutton, Zane Street, 72·58; 67. Kate S. Gillespie, Ringgold, 72·33; 68. Hulda Straube, Jefferson, 72·3; 69. May S. Ellis, Hancock, 72·25; 70. Louisa Jefferson, Hancock, 72·22; 71. Mary Kirk, Morris, 72·08; 72. Ellie M. O'Harra, Zane Street, 71·7; 73. Kate A. Nevins, Northwest, 71·63; 74. Elmira Meredith, University, 71·4; 75. Ida De Sanno, Newton, 71·28; 76. Anna E. Smith, Northwest, 71·15; 77. Ella S. Omensetter, Hancock, 71; 78. Jane McArdle, Jackson, 70·91; 79. Mary D. Allen, Northeast, 70·9; 80. Jennie K. Troutman, Northwest, 70·76; 81. Annie M. Hinkle, Hancock, 70·65; 82. Clara J. Armstrong, Morris, 70·5; Maggie Hare, Newton, 70·45; 84. Lizzie C. Thompson, Jefferson, 70·31; 85. Mary E. Wagner, J. Q. Adams, 70·6; 86. Ellie Atkinson, Newton, 69·83; 87. Fannie Holmes, Price, 69·51; 88. Susie Gaskill, Northwest, 69·43.

	Admitted.		Admitted.
Lincoln	12	Northeast	3
Jefferson	11	Ringgold	3
Zane	11	J. Quincy Adams	3
Newton	10	University	2
Hancock	9	Jackson	1
Mount Vernon	7	Price	1
Morris	7	Monroe	1
Northwest	7		

Average of those admitted, 15 years, 5 months, 11 days.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—The following properties were sold by M. Thomas & Sons, at the Philadelphia Exchange, commencing at noon to-day:—

135 shares Southwark National Bank..... $107 to 110
100 shares Mechanics' National Bank..... $32 75
$2000 North Pennsylvania Railroad 6 per cent. bonds..... 89¾ p. ct.
11s shares Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company..... $53·00
120 shares Swiftsure Transportation Company. $41·00
20 shares Philadelphia and Gray's Ferry Railroad Company..... $31·00
1 share Philadelphia Library Company..... $31·00
1 share Philadelphia Park Association..... $16·00
20 shares Wyandot Coal Company..... 12½ cents
46 shares Erie and Susquehanna Coal Co..... 15 cents
2265 shares Cedar Hollow Lime Company..... $2·05
$11,200 do. 7 per cent. coupon bonds..... 62½ to 63 p. c.
$5000 bonds Camden and Atlantic RR. Co..... 71½ p. c.
550 shares Honey Comb Petroleum Co..... 10 cents
40 shares of First National Bank of Phila..... $139·00
62 shares First National Bank, Camden, N. J. Not sold
3 shares Bank of North America..... $214·50
152 shares Penn National Bank..... $58·50
100 shares Union Ins. and Transportation Co. Not sold
14 shares Central Transportation Company..... $55·00
25 shares American Anti-Incrustation Co..... Not sold
6 share Mercantile Library Company..... $7·25
170 shares Northwestern Coal and Iron Co..... Not sold
25 shares Southern Transportation Company. $57·50
5 shares American Academy of Music, with ticket..... $59·00
100 shares Maryland Gold Mining Company.... Not sold
1000 shares Volcanic Oil and Coal Company.... Not sold
1250 shares Linn Cherry Run Oil and Min. Co. ¼ cent
3500 shares Upper Economy Petroleum Co..... ¼ cent
2400 shares Black Diamond Oil Company..... ¼ cent
1000 shares Five Island Oil Company..... ¼ cent
400 shares Deer Creek Oil Company..... ¼ cent
6300 shares Green Hill Oil Company..... ¼ cent
1000 shares William Penn Oil Company..... 1 cent
1000 shares Bull Creek Oil Company..... ¼ cent
$155 Delaware Mutual Insurance Co, scrip..... 84 p. cent
1500 shares Mount Farin Coal and Oil Co..... 70 cents
$5000 Union Passenger Railway Co. bonds..... Not sold
24 shares Continental Hotel Company..... $70
60 shares Enterprise Insurance Company..... Not sold
Dwellings, Nos. 927 and 929 Noble street..... $67·00
Store and dwelling, No. 1306 Ridge road..... $46·00
Dwelling, No. 1307 Mount Vernon street..... $19·00
3 Dwellings, Nos. 1102, 1106, and 1108 N. Front street, No. 1106 $3900; others not sold.
3 Dwellings, Nos. 1101, 1103, and 1105 Hope st.. Not sold
Dwelling, with side yard, No. 1428 N. Seventh street..... $60·00
Building lot, in the rear of the above..... Not sold
Two-story dwelling, No. 1834 Marshall street. $1700
331 acres land, Clinton county, Pa..... $2·12 p. a.
Business stand, N. W. corner Front and Shippen streets, 42 feet front..... $5500
Three-story dwelling, No. 426 N. Fourth street, 18 feet front..... $4000
2 Dwellings, Nos. 225 and 228 Quince street..... $3000
Business stand, corner Quince and Locust sts. $5500
2 Dwellings, N. E. corner of Second and Washington avenue..... $2425
2 Residences, Nos. 1011 and 1013 Spruce street. $7200 e'h.
5 Brick and frame dwellings, Nos. 40 and 42 Prime street, 36 feet front..... $2400
Dwelling, No. 841 Geary street..... $2240

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES,

On the First Day of January, 1867.

FIRST.

1. Capital stock		$100,000·00
2. Number of shares of stock subscribed for one thousand of $100 each.		
3. Amount of assessments on instalments on stock paid in cash		100,000·00
SECOND—THE PROPERTY OR ASSETS HELD BY THE COMPANY.		
1. The value, or nearly as may be, of the real estate held by the Company, cost	462,723·16	
2. Amount of cash on hand	21,558·76	
3. Amount of cash deposited in bank..... Deposited in United States Trust Company	25,449·10 / 104,000·00	
4. Amount of cash in hands of agents and in course of transmission, all since collected	58,302·22	
5. Amount of loans secured by bonds and mortgages, constituting the first lien on real estate, on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing	1,091,100·00	
6. Amount of loans on which interest has not been paid within one year	None	
7. Amount due Company on which judgments have been obtained	None	
8. Amount of stocks owned by the Company, whether of any State or the United States, or of any incorporated city of the United States, or of any other description, specifying the number of shares, and the par and market value of the same:—	*Par Value.*	*Mark. Val.*
U. States 6s of 1874	$90,000·00	$91,350·40
" 6s of 1881	60,000·00	61,171·88
" 5-20s of 1862	125,000·00	175,374·70
" " " 1864	25,000·00	
" " " 1865 (Nov., May)	50,000·00	
" " " 1865 (Jan., July)	50,000·00	
" 10-40s	400·00	372·00
" 7·30s (second series)	165,350·00	162,506·37
New York City Stocks	100,500·00	101,993·17
" State Stocks	120,000·00	119,677·50
Virginia State 6s	30,000·00	12,450·00
Tennessee State 6s	20,000·00	14,144·79
9. Amount of Stock held by the Company as collateral security for loans, with the amount loaned on each kind of stock, its par and market value. Loans on call secured by United States securities, with margin of at least 10 per cent.		42,520·00
Amount of Premiums due, not yet reported, estimated (since reported)		262,000·00
Amount of deferred semi-annual and quarterly premiums, estimated		250,000·00
10. Amount of assessment on the stock of the Company called in, due and unpaid.		None
11. Amount of premium notes due and unpaid		None
12. Amount of interest on investments made by the Company, due and unpaid.		2,221·37
Amount of inter-st on investments accrued but not due, estimated		10,000·00
All other property of the Society, estimated, fixtures, safes, library, and other property		14,789·99
Cash assets, 1st January, 1867		$3,083,011·43

THIRD—THE LIABILITIES OF THE COMPANY.

1. Amount of losses due and unpaid	None
2. Amount of the claims for losses which are in suit or contested by the Company	None
3. Amount of losses during the year, which have been paid, including additions	187,269·47
4. Amount of losses during the year, which have not been settled, in process of adjustment—claims not due	28,000·00
5. Amount of losses during the year which are contested	None
6. Amount of losses during the year reported to the Company and not acted upon	3,000·00
7. Amount of dividends declaredto stockholders, being legal interest only	7,000·00
8. Amount of dividends declared due and unpaid	None
9. Amount of dividends (either cash or scrip) declared and not yet due	None
10. Amount of money borrowed, and the nature and amount of security given	None
11. Amount of all other existing claims against the Company	20,000·00

FOURTH—INCOME OF THE COMPANY.

1. Amount of cash premiums received	1,636,979·78
2. Amount of premium notes taken by the Company	None
3. Amount of premiums earned	.....
4. Amount of interest money received from the investments of the Company	83,329·47
5. Amount of income of the Company from any other sources	.....

FIFTH—THE EXPENDITURES OF THE COMPANY.

1. Amount of losses paid during the year, including dividend additions	$187,269·47
2. Amount of losses paid during the year, which accrued prior to the year	None
3. Amount at which the losses were estimated in former statement, which were paid during the year	None
4. Amount paid and owing for reinsurance premiums	None
5. Amount of return premiums, whether paid or repaid, paid	26,730·61
6. Amount of dividends paid during the year	.....
7. Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to the Agents, Medical Examiners, and officers of Company; stationary, etc.	220,094·49
8. Amount of taxes paid by the Company	13,231·63
9. Amount of all other expenses and expenditures of the Company, including licenses, printing, and advertising	127,696·16
1. Amount of promissory notes originally forming the capital of the Company	None
2. Amount of said notes held by the Company as part of the whole of the capital thereof	None

WILLIAM C. ALEXANDER, President.

H. B. HYDE, Vice-President.

State of New York, County of New York: s. s.

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on this second day of February, A. D. 1867, before the subscriber, a Commissioner in and for the State of New York, duly commissioned and authorized by the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania to take the acknowledgment of Deeds and other writings, to be used and recorded in the said State of Pennsylvania, and to administer Oaths and Affirmations, personally appeared Henry B. Hyde, Vice-President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, and made oath that the above and foregoing is a true statement of the condition of the said Company upon the first day of January, A. D. 1867.

And I further certify, that I have made personal examination of the condition of said Equitable Life Assurance Society on this day, and am satisfied they have assets invested to the amount of Three Million Dollars. That I have examined the securities now in the hands of the Company, as set forth in the foregoing statement, and the same are of the value represented in the statement. I further certify, that I am not interested in the affairs of said Company.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, this second day of February, A. D. 1867.

(SEAL.) THOMAS L. THORNELL,
Commissioner for Pennsylvania in New York.

The Dividends of this Company are declared every year, and are available as cash in payment of the SECOND and subsequent premiums; not deferred until the payment of the FIFTH premium, as is the case in the leading Note Companies.

Blanks Circulars, and full information furnished by

BETTS & REGISTER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
275 N CHESNUT Street, Philadelphi

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICES:

Nos. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

JANUARY 1, 1867.

Amount of Assets, January 1, 1866		$4,881,919·70
Amount of Premiums received during 1866	$2,736,062·43	
Amount of interest received and accrued, including premiums on gold, etc	352,742·04	3,088,804·47
		$7,970,724·17
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid losses by death	$480,197·33	
Paid on account of Deposit for minors	71·44	
Paid for Redemption of Dividends, Annuities, and surrendered and cancelled Policies	327,838·42	
Paid Salaries, Printing, and Office Expenses	91,378·95	
Paid Commissions and Agency Expenses	280,796·95	
Paid for Advertising and Medical Examinations	38,616·62	
Paid Taxes, Internal Revenue Stamps, and Law Expenses	24,007·31	1,242,907·52
		$6,727,816·65
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand, in Bank and deposited in Union Trust Company	$532,154·79	
Invested in United States Stocks, cost	2,399,591·24	
(Market value, $2,523,753·25.)		
Invested in New York City Bank Stocks, cost	52,561·50	
(Market value, $57,